January 3, 1776. NUMB. 2454.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, December 20, 1775.

THE Committee, appointed by the Aſſembly to ſettle the Accompts of the ſeveral Battalions and Companies of Aſſociators in this Province, with reſpect to Diſburſements for Drums and Colours, and Allowance to Adjutants, Fugal-men, Fifers and Drummers, will meet at the State-Houſe on the 15th Day of January next, where all thoſe concerned may attend, in order to have their ſeveral Demands adjuſted, and receive Orders for Payment.

The ſaid Committee are alſo directed to make Enquiry concerning the Contributions made by the People called Menoniſts, Omiſh Menoniſts, and Sunday Baptiſts in Lancaſter County, reſpecting the Uſe and Appropriation of ſuch their ſaid Contributions, in order to report the true State and Circumſtance thereof to the Houſe of Aſſembly at the next Meeting.—Therefore, thoſe who will pleaſe to give Information of the ſame, are deſired to attend at the Time and Place aforeſaid.

WHEREAS the late partnerſhip of LITLE and FLOWER did diſſolve on the 20th of November laſt; therefore, all perſons indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN FLOWER, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without diſtinction; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid. Said FLOWER continues the buſineſs as uſual, at his new ſtore, one door above Elfrith's-alley, in Second-ſtreet. JOHN LITLE, BENJAMIN FLOWER.

N. B. All perſons indebted to Jacob Heſton, and Company, by Note or Book debt, for dealings at their ſtore, at Samuel Cooper's Ferry, are deſired to make immediate payment to John Litle, at the ſaid ſtore, who carries on the buſineſs as uſual.

¶ 3 M. JACOB HESTON.

Germantown, December 28, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, containing near 10 acres, very pleaſantly and conveniently ſituated, on the main ſtreet in Germantown (adjoining the lots of Mr. Chriſtopher Sower, Printer, and John Bringhurſt, Coach maker) for a Gentleman's country ſeat, or retirement from buſineſs. It has a fine level front of 161 feet, or more, on which is a good garden, the dwelling-houſe ſtands 80 feet back from the ſtreet, is 54 feet wide at the front, with 4 rooms, a cellar and 2 kitchens. The whole houſe was rebuilt in the beſt manner laſt year. At the front of the houſe is a well of excellent never-failing water, with a new pump in it, and another good drawing well in the yard, a good barn and ſufficient ſtabling for 6 creatures, and a ſtrong ſtone building in the orchard, fit for any uſe. There is alſo on the premiſes a fine orchard of two acres, with the beſt apple, pear, and other fruit trees; ſeveral acres of rich arable land, quite level, ſo that the manure cannot be waſhed away, a meadow of about one acre, through which runs a ſtrong ſtream of water, ſome woodland for poſts and rails, a good ſtone quarry, and the whole is in good fence. It is part of the tract commonly called Frankford Company Lands, ſubject to 5s. groundrent, which may be redeemed for 5 or 6 pounds. For terms, apply to the owner on the premiſes. ANTHONY STIEMER. ¶

To be SOLD, on the 13th day of January inſtant, purſuant to the power given to the ſubſcriber, by the laſt will and teſtament of John Steelman, deceaſed,

FORTY-TWO Acres of Cedar Swamp, in Greenwich, in the county of Glouceſter, in the Weſtern Diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey; which ſaid ſwamp is about a mile from a good landing on Clemell Creek, and about half a mile from Delaware river; and what renders it convenient to get out rails and poſt, &c. there is a ridge of land through the middle of it, and it will be either ſold together, or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, may be ſhewn the ſwamp, with a draft of the ſame, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at her houſe, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

¶ MARY STEELMAN, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

Four Years of an Engliſh Servant Girl's Time, ſuitable for either Town or Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of BLANCH ROBERDES, late of the city of Philadelphia, ſhopkeeper, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcriber, living in Glouceſter town, New-Jerſey, that they may be adjuſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to pay the ſame to ROBERT FRIEND PRICE, acting Executor.

N. B. To be ſold, a likely Negroe GIRL, who has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles. ¶

December 10, 1775.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Peter's townſhip, Cumberland county, an indented ſervant man, named *Daniel Duncan*, about 18 years of age, a native of Ireland, about 5 feet 5 inches high, pretty much pock-marked, dark brown hair, and large grey eyes; had on, when he went away, a green ſailor's jacket, with ſleeves, a pair of white linen drawers, blue yarn ſtockings, and good ſhoes, with ſtrings in them; he ſtole a new beaver hat, and a new ſurtout coat, of a brown and white colour. Likewiſe the ſubſcriber loſt an old worked Pocket-book, in Philadelphia, with a ſervant's indenture, and ſundry papers. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in goal, ſhall have the above reward, and Twenty Shillings for the Pocket-book and papers, paid by WILLIAM ADAIR.

Said ſervant lived with William Cambell, in the ſame place. ¶

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on Lancaſter road, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the 11th of December, 1775, at night, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands and 3 inches high, riſing 9 years old, with a ſmall ſtar on the forehead, paces and trots well, and works well in the gears, being rubbed with them. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or TWO DOLLARS for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS WILLIAMS. ¶ 1 w.

At the Requeſt of a Number of GENTLEMEN, and particularly ſome reputable FARMERS,---is now Printing by Subſcription, by JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior, for the Advantage of the Country in general,

RURAL ŒCONOMY:

OR ESSAYS ON THE

PRACTICAL PARTS OF HUSBANDRY.

Deſigned to explain ſeveral of the moſt important Methods of conducting FARMS of various Kinds; including many uſeful Hints to GENTLEMEN FARMERS, relative to the œconomical Management of their Buſineſs.

CONTAINING, among other ENQUIRIES,

OF that proportioned Farm, which is, of all others, the moſt profitable.---Of the beſt Method of conducting Farms that conſiſt all of Graſs, or all of Arable Land.----Of the Means of keeping, the Year round, the moſt Cattle on a given Quantity of Land.---Conſiderations on the œconomical Conduct of Gentlemen Farmers.----Of the cheapeſt Way of manuring Land.---Of the Comparative Profit of Farming different Soils.---Of the New Huſbandry.---Of Experimental Agriculture.---Of the Management of Borders of arable Fields.----Of Periodical Publications concerning Rural Oeconomies.

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RURAL SOCRATES:

Being MEMOIRS of a COUNTRY PHILOSOPHER.

By the AUTHOR of the FARMER'S LETTERS.

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Si Patriæ *volumus, ſi nobis vivere cari.*

CONDITIONS.

I. It will be printed on the ſame paper and type with the SPECIMEN; will contain between three and four hundred pages (large Octavo) and finiſhed in about two months.

II. The Price to Subſcribers, in blue boards, will be ONE DOLLAR, bound, *Ten Shillings*. To Non-ſubſcribers the Price will not be leſs than *Twelve Shillings*, in blue boards.

III. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for twelve books to have a thirteenth gratis.

As this work if properly circulated muſt prove of general utility to this country, it is hoped it will not want proper encouragement. It is well worthy the peruſal and particular attention of every inhabitant on the continent, citizens as well as countrymen. Gentlemen who rent out farms will find their advantage in diſtributing them among their tenants.

*** Subſcriptions are gratefully received by ſaid JAMES HUMPHREYS, jun. in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Blackhorſe alley, Philadelphia.

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A WELL choſen LAW LIBRARY, containing all the lateſt, with ſome of the earlieſt, among the moſt excellent Reporters of the Law: Alſo, common and ſtatute law books, with a variety of miſcellaneous works, relating thereunto.

N. B. At ſaid BELL's may be had, Cheſterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Burgh's Political Diſquiſitions, 3 vols. Cullen's Lectures on Materia Medica, Jones on Wounds, Fractures, Camp and Military Hoſpitals, &c. &c. &c.

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Fine Maccuba Snuff to be had of ſaid AITKEN, price, Ten Shillings per bottle.

RUN away, on Tueſday, the 26th day of December, 1775, from the ſubſcriber, an indented apprentice (bound to learn the Maſon's trade) named CHARLES RINE, a German, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, has light brown hair, much freckled with ſummer ſpots, and has a ſcar on his left eye; had on, and took with him a blue mixed broadcloth coat, an old blanket coat, blue velvet jacket, one red and one light coloured ditto, a pair of black everlaſting breeches, one pair of check and two pair of linen trowſers, ſeveral pair of ſtockings, 3 pair of ſhoes, one pair of grey leggings, and 4 or 5 ſhirts. Said apprentice did clandeſtinely take away his indenture, of which there is near two years to come, which he will perhaps uſe in place of a paſs; his father lives near York-town, which courſe ſaid apprentice has perhaps taken. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals in Pennſylvania, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM KREEG.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 19th of December laſt paſt, a dark red MARE, 4 years old, 13½ hands high, paces and trots, has a white ſtar on her forehead, two white ſaddle-marks, but no brand; moſt of her mane-hair hangs down on her left ſide, and ſhe has a ſhort tail. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD, and reaſonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN MILLER. ¶

Saliſbury, November 9, 1775.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the beginning of Auguſt laſt, four Calves, two of which are Steers, one of them about one year old large of his age, is a dark brindle, not any white marks about him; the other Calf Steer is about ſix months old, dark brown, has ſome ſmall white marks about him: Likewiſe two Heifer Calves, clear red colour, without any white marks whatever, are about nine months old, have neither brand nor ear-mark. Any perſon or perſons giving the owner notice, ſo as he may get them again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN BOYD, ¶

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Cumru townſhip, Berks county, ſome time ago, a STEER, about 4 or 5 years old, of a mouſe colour, with a white ſtripe over his back. The owner proving his property, paying charges, may have him, by applying to JACOB CARPENTER, in Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county. *December* 27, 1775. ¶

BOSTON, November 24.

Laſt Saturday a fire broke out in a houſe occupied by Capt. Fenwick, at the corner of Green's Lane, but it was happily extinguiſhed without much damage. It was occaſioned by a defect in the chimney.

WATERTOWN, *December* 14.

A ſloop, with 19 head of cattle, bound from Nova-Scotia for Boſton, and a brig laden with Tory furniture, from Boſton for Halifax, were taken to the eaſtward about twelve days ſince.

Laſt Saturday night the Continental Troops entrenched at Litchmore's Point, oppoſite Weſt-Boſton, and the weather being very thick and foggy, the enemy did not diſcover them till yeſterday afternoon, when they diſcharged about 40 or 50 cannon and bombs, which we hear ſlightly wounded one man.

CAMBRIDGE, December 21.

Capt. Martindale, in one of our privateers, was lately decoyed near to one of the enemy's ſhips of war, in the Bay, and was unhappily taken and carried into Boſton.

Capt. Manly has within a few days paſt taken another valuable prize, a ſloop from Virginia, bound to Boſton, loaded with corn and oats; fitted out and ſent by Lord Dunmore.

Laſt Friday night ſeven American maſters of veſſels, who had at different times been taken by the enemy and carried into Boſton, made their eſcape from that place. From one of them we have obtained the following intelligence, viz. That all the drugs and medicines in the town have been ſeized for the uſe of the army.—That on the 14th inſtant General Howe iſſued orders for taking down the Old North Meeting-houſe, and 100 old wooden dwelling houſes and other buildings, to make uſe of for fuel.—That veſſels are fitting out for the Weſt-Indies, in order to get ſupplies for the garriſon.—That Capt. Martindale, mentioned above, with his officers and men, were ſent to England.—That one Morriſon, who officiates as a Preſbyterian miniſter, being appointed ſearcher of thoſe people who were permitted to leave the town, promiſed, on receiving a bribe, to let a perſon bring out 240l. ſterling in caſh and plate; but afterwards baſely deprived him of the whole of it.

That recruiting parties out of each regiment are going to England:—That two regiments and a number of light horſe, under convoy of a frigate, were embarked for Halifax:—And that there were not in the town, proviſions ſufficient to ſupply the navy and army for a longer time that ſix weeks.

It was yeſterday reported that the above two regiments, &c. were ſailed for Rhode-Iſland.

PROVIDENCE, December 16.

Yeſterday Mr. Philip Palmer arrived here from Quebec, by way of Lake Champlain. He was taken in a fiſhing veſſel the 5th of October laſt, by the ſloop Gen. Gage, on her paſſage from Boſton to Quebec, which place he left the 21ſt of November, and was at Col. Arnold's Head-Quarters, 7 leagues from the city, on the 23d. The Col. with his detachment has been within muſket ſhot of the walls, taken 4 priſoners, and killed 2 men in a barge belonging to the Lizard Frigate: He was fired on from the walls, and had two men wounded, one of whom is ſince dead. He was waiting to be reinforced by Gen. Montgomery, and expected ſoon to be in poſſeſſion of the place. Thirteen ſail of veſſels from Montreal had fallen into the hands of Gen. Montgomery, having on board 1500 ſuits of cloaths, 150 cheſts of arms, 900 barrels of pork, 700 barrels of flour, but they had thrown overboard large quantities of powder before they ſurrendered.—The Gaſpee brig and a ſnow eſcaped, on board of which Gen. Carleton got to Quebec diſguiſed, with about 40 regulars. Before Mr. Palmer left the city, 147 recruits had arrived from Newfoundland, 40 marines had been landed from the Lizard with her guns, and it was expected Carleton would muſter about 500 men to defend the place, but the Canadians in general refuſed to take up arms.

Several veſſels, loaded with fuel, proviſions, &c. bound to Boſton, were laſt week taken, and carried into Beverly.—A privateer from Plymouth has likewiſe taken ſeveral ſmall craft, bound to Boſton, with proviſion and fuel.

NEW-YORK, *December* 28.

We are credibly informed, that the people of the Maſſachuſetts Bay have completed 13000 ſuits of ſoldiers clothes entirely of their own wool, flax, and manufactory, ſince the battle of Lexington.

We are informed by a gentleman who left the camp at Cambridge on Tueſday week, that a party of the Continental army, who had entrenched on Litchmore's Point, were obſerved by a frigate of 20 guns, that was lying within muſket ſhot of them, who ſoon began a heavy cannonading on them, which our people immediately returned with intereſt, and fired three ſhot through her quarter, two into her ſtern, and damaged her rigging conſiderably, which occaſioned her to move her ſtation.

Extract of a Letter from Cape Nichola Mole, dated November 13, 1775.

"There is very great preparation making in this quarter to receive a number of French troops; lodgings are engaged for the officers, barracks building and refitting to receive the men at Cape Francois as well as here. I have it from the beſt authority here, who ſay, it is kept a profound ſecret at home, but a ſevere blow is to be ſtruck by them and the Spaniards, who are to act together."

By a veſſel from the Weſt-Indies, arrived at Providence, we learn, that a proclamation from St. James's was lately publiſhed at the iſland of Barbados, forbidding the inhabitants of that iſland holding any correſpondence with the United Colonies, on pain of being deemed Rebels and Traitors—Similar proclamations, it was expected, would be publiſhed in all the Engliſh Weſt-India Iſlands.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.
To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THE following, it is said, is a genuine copy of a letter sent to a certain Secretary; and your publication of it will oblige many of your readers, particularly your very humble Servant BRITANNICUS.

My Lord, *Norwich, Sept.* 1, 1775.

IT is impossible to conceive what great, what glorious, what surprizing effects, the late sagacious and thundering Proclamation has produced in this populous and once flourishing city. Thousands of old women and children, who have long prayed for the destruction of the Junto, and a return of employment, are terrified out of their senses, and become so loyal, through fear, as to be willing to resign their lives into the Minister's hands, and to pronounce all his measures not only innocent, but meritorious. What a pity it is, that I cannot say as much of the men in general, who, Englishmen like, obstinately maintain that life, liberty and property, are sacred things, and ought not to be sported with by any man, or particular sett of men, upon earth. To urge, as I frequently do, that Kings can do no wrong, and that those commanders and men who seize ships, steal provisions, set fire to stores, destroy towns, and murder their fellow-subjects, are authorised by the Crown and the Ministry, is to urge nothing, for they impudently and seditiously assert, that a title or an office can never sanctify a crime; and swear, that if Lord North, or his Master, was to enter their houses *vi et armis*, to kill, pillage and destroy, that they would make them pay dear for their temerity, and should be justified by the laws of God and the constitution. Just as much respect is paid by them to the noble, high-sounding, expressive, God-like attributes of omnipotent, uncontroulable and supreme, when applied to Parliament; for many, my Lord, incredible as it may appear, have had the audacity and disaffection to say publicly, that supremacy does not imply infallibility, and that if an act is passed, which is inconsistent with every principle of justice and humanity, that it ought to be instantly repealed, or universally opposed and reprobated: Nay, some were even so seditious as to affirm, that had the same mischievous laws (as they are esteemed) the same bills of pains and penalties been passed, and imposed upon the City of London for the riot in St. George's-fields, as were passed and imposed upon the town of Boston for the riot there, that the whole kingdom would have been alarmed, and revenged the injury. If this is strictly true, it is in my opinion one of those disagreeable truths, among many others, which ought to be suppressed, as every man by considering it may at once judge of the merit or demerit of the most important and alarming cause, that ever was agitated or thought of by any Minister under Heaven. For this salutary purpose therefore (the suppression of disagreeable facts) I humbly submit it to your Lordship's and the Junto's consideration, whether a massacre of an hundred or two of Protestants in the metropolis would not be an excellent manœuvre; I am persuaded it would awe and enjoin silence wonderfully. 'Tis true, there is a little cruelty in it; but after the transactions above recited, what occasion is there for delicacy or hesitation? Not doubting but that you will think this intelligence of the utmost importance to the State, and wishing that those principles which have so long determined the Junto in every measure of government, may at last be amply rewarded, I remain, my Lord, your Lordship's most devoted and very humble servant,

PETER POIGNARD.

From a late LONDON PAPER.
To the PRINTER.

WHEN we reflect on the present unnatural war with our American brethren, it is sufficient to excite in us the deepest concern, and the most melancholy forebodings. A retrospective view of the former union and harmony that once subsisted between us and the Colonies, and the present animosity that is now daily increasing; a consideration of this would soften the most obdurate heart into grief and contrition. Nor is this the only calamity; our commerce on the brink of ruin, and our natural enemies enriched by our distresses. America is the scene of action, rapine, plunder and bloodshed are the daily concomitants of this once flourishing and happy people. We receive frequent news of victory gained over the Provincials by our troops. What great benefits can we reap by such conquest? Some will tell us it is the only method of reducing them to obedience, and a proper sense of their duty. On the contrary, so far from bringing them to submission, it will tend to exasperate and aggravate them more, and only occasion them to strain every nerve to make a more powerful opposition. Nor is this the only evil arising from thence, for they will commence to manufacture among themselves, and nature affords them every opportunity of so doing. What then will become of our trade? Our poor will be starving for want of employment, and our manufactures ruined. Further, Supposing that the King's troops gain several victories over them, their numbers are so great, that they can receive reinforcements much speedier than our army possibly can. Hence the absurd notion of their being reduced to obedience by force of arms is vain and groundless. What advantage would accrue to us in their ruin? By distressing of them we should injure our American traders, and in proportion to our commercial connections, it would become a public calamity. Hence it is evident, our interests are mutually connected. For as the prosperity of the parent is the interest of the child, so also the welfare of Great-Britain is the interest of America.

If this be a just delineation, it appears, that what distresses the one, must injure the other. Again, I would enquire, What good can arise from the restriction of their trade? Some deem that a means of reducing them to obedience. On the contrary, they consider such a proceeding as an aggravation of their grievances, and therefore it is more likely to plunge them into despair——The result of which is revenge. Besides, what injures their trade is detrimental to our own; for if we do not import, we cannot export. It exceeds the power of language to depict, words express, or thought conceive the horrors of civil war.

From what has been observed we may learn, that it is highly impolitic to aim at reducing a people by fire and sword to a bare submission, who have been so highly beneficial to this country. They have revived our trade, and enriched our merchants; they have supplied us with food, and in return we have sent them the produce of our manufactures. Thus they have proved very useful and valuable brethren; and should this nation lose their lucrative commerce with America, it will be a very essential injury. We are also given to understand, that all coercive measures are to bring them to own the supremacy of the British legislature. With respect to this, unless they formed a part of that legislature by representation, it is not likely they should own the supremacy of that wherein they are not beneficially included. Hence such reasons are absurd. When all things are considered, it will appear that it is by far most consistent with good policy to cease compulsive measures, which is certainly a dreadful alternative; to decide by the sword, what the gentle hand of reason should determine. But alas! when there is a beginning, the end is not easily foreseen. May we be enabled as a nation, and as individuals, to implore the mercy of the Great Disposer of all times and events, to interpose in our behalf, and avert the impending storm.

JUVENIS.

ST. GEORGES, *(Grenada) November* 4.

WE are credibly informed that his Majesty's Secretary at War has issued orders for the augmentation of the 60th regiment to four battalions, which are to serve in the West-Indies. His Majesty's sixth regiment, now quartered in St. Vincent, are under orders to proceed to North America early in the spring. The 48th regiment is to be sent to Great-Britain; but the men fit for service, in that corps, will be draughted into the sixth, which is to be augmented with two companies. Captain Lieutenant Edwards of the sixth is appointed a Captain, and Ensign Bradcock of the same regiment a Lieutenant in one of those additional companies, and are under orders to repair to London, as soon as possible, and to take with them a sufficient party for recruiting.

Nov. 25. The gale of wind which happened at St. Kitts extended to the neighbouring islands, where its effects were also severely felt. At St. Eustatia many buildings suffered considerably by the great sea that set in, and the heavy rains washing down the cliff. Forty eight sail of vessels that were in the road when the gale began put out to sea, excepting a sloop belonging to St. Vincents, which was driven ashore and totally lost; the others have since returned, except a snow, belonging to Amsterdam, and two small vessels, which were light and supposed to have foundered. At St. Martins seven vessels were lost; and great damage was done on shore in most of the Leeward Islands, particularly on those estates which are contiguous to the sea.

A similar disaster befel St. Domingo on the 28th of August, but infinitely more prejudicial in its consequences. About twenty vessels were driven ashore and totally lost, with the greatest part of their crews. The best cultivated and most populous district of the island, called the Plain, was entirely laid waste; almost all their sugar works and other buildings being either unroofed or thrown down; the canes levelled or torn up by the roots, and almost all their provisions carried away by the floods.

A flag of truce from Martinico brings advice, that six battalions infantry, consisting of about 4500 men, under convoy of several men of war of the line, lately arrived at that island, where, it is alledged, they are to do the duty of the militia, which are to be abolished.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 3.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, December 4, 1775.

"I have just arrived here from Quebec, from whence I have been driven, on account of my refusing to take arms against the American troops. Gen. Montgomery's behaviour in this country will gain him great honour, as he has all along acted with the greatest humanity and integrity. He is now on his way to Quebec with about 3000 men, and I suppose will be in possession of that garrison in a few weeks. Gen. Carleton has about 1200 fighting men with him, but the extensiveness of the walls, and the different places that his troops must repair to, on an alarm, will so divide his force, that to me it appears certain they cannot hold out long. His rigorous treatment of the Americans in Quebec, from the first entrance of the troops into the country, would take up more time than I can spare, but to crown the whole, he has turned us all out, giving us two days to prepare, but not suffering us to take any thing.

"There will certainly be a strong army to retake Canada in the spring; the General has sent home a number of pilots to bring the fleet here early. I suppose the Congress will send men here to defend it, and indeed, should they garrison it with 10 or 12000, it will not be in the power of Britain to retake it."

In CONGRESS, December 26, 1775.

"WHEREAS this Congress, by a resolution passed the 15th day of July last, did direct, that every vessel importing into these colonies, gun-powder, salt-petre, sulpher, and other military stores therein specified, within nine months from the date thereof, should be permitted to load and export the produce of these colonies, to the value of such powder and stores aforesaid, the non-exportation agreement notwithstanding, by permits from the Committees of the several colonies: To the end, therefore, that this Congress may be the better informed of the quantity of military stores which are or shall be imported, and of the produce exported in consequence of the resolution aforesaid,

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to all Committees, by whom any permits under this resolution have been or may be granted, to transmit to this Congress, from time to time, a true account of the military stores imported, and of the produce exported, with the price and value of both. *Published by order of Congress,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, December 29, 1775.

Resolved, That as the importation of any universally necessary commodity, and the exportation of our produce to purchase the same, must give a proportionably greater opportunity to our enemies of making depredations on the property of the inhabitants of these Colonies, and occasionally distressing them by intercepting such commodities, it is earnestly recommended to the several Assemblies or Conventions immediately to promote, by sufficient public encouragement, the making of SALT in their respective Colonies.

Published by Order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

On Sunday morning last, about two o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Printing-office of the subscribers, which unhappily consumed the same, together with the whole stock of paper, types and press:—It burnt with such fury that no persons could enter the doors.—By this misfortune they are reduced to the necessity of acquainting their *kind customers*, that it is no longer in their power to supply them with the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY.—Whilst the publication continued, it was their constant study to give *satisfaction* to their readers; but as this accident has deprived them of the means of prosecuting it, they take this early opportunity of returning their *unfeigned thanks for past favours*, and hope for a continuance of that FRIENDSHIP which induced so many gentlemen to patronize their paper. STORY and HUMPHREYS.

The PROCESS *for extracting and refining* SALT-PETRE, *according to the method practised at the Provincial Works in this city.*

Published by order of the COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

SALT-PETRE, or Nitre, is found in a large quantity in different materials, sometimes mixed and incorporated with stones, and in earths which are exposed and open to all weathers; but the most common places where it is found, is in the earth which forms the floor either of sheep, horse or cow stables and sheds, in old out-houses, in cellars, and under barns where any animals usually shelter, or any other covered place where any animal or vegetable substances mixed together with earth have been collected, and have laid a long time; and it is said those places where tobacco is manufactured, &c. produce it. A very important part of the Salt-petre maker's knowledge consists in a judicious choice of the materials, and no directions can be given that will avail much; a few experiments properly attended to will afford more instruction than any written directions; nevertheless, by way of caution, it may be proper to observe that where stables are constantly used you must take the earth which lays near the manger, otherwise it will have too great a mixture of the urine and dung of the animals, which will produce Sal Amoniac instead of Salt-petre*, and it is considered as a rule for the choice of materials, that the longer they have lain together, the greater chance there will be of getting Salt-petre out of them.

When the materials are collected they extract and refine the Salt-petre by the following easy process, which I shall divide into six parts, to render it plain and easy of comprehension, viz.

1. To make the lye.
2. The first boiling to prepare it for filtering.
3. Filtering or straining the lye.
4. The second boiling to separate the sea salt and prepare it for chrystalizing.
5. Chrystalizing the Salt-petre.
6. Refining the chrystals of Salt-petre.

First, *To make the lye.*

Take a tub or tubs, according to the extent of your works, but not to exceed the size of half a hogshead in depth, make a hole in the bottom near one edge, fit a plug or spile to it, lay a wisp of straw over this hole, then fill the tub lightly with the earth which you have found to contain Salt-petre, pour as much cold water on it as will fill the tub to the brim, after it has soaked into the earth keep your tubs in a warm place that the water may not freeze, and in about ten or twelve hours draw off the water at the hole in the bottom, till it has all drained off; this water will have dissolved a great part of the Salt-petre that was in the earth and runs off very foul, and is what we call the lye.

Secondly, *Of the boiling to fit it for filtering.*

Take any kind of boiler and put your lye into it, in the foul state which it was drawn off of the earth, cover your boiler with a lid, and boil the lye away with a brisk fire, to about one fifth the quantity, if it should be reduced something more or less it is not material, this first boiling being only to prepare the lye for straining, which is better done while it is hot than while it is cold, and the reducing of it in quantity makes the operation of filtering it more expeditious.

Thirdly, *To filter or strain the lye.*

Prepare yourself with a cask which must be proportioned to the quantity of your lye, put a false bottom in it about two or three inches above the true bottom, or otherwise make a kind of lattice work with strips of boards or small twigs, in the same manner as is used in setting common lye tubs, on the top of this false bottom or lattice work, a layer of straw must be placed, the straws being cut of a proper length to extend across the tub, and must be laid about two inches thick, as even and parallel with each other as conveniently can be, over this another such layer of straw must be put so as to cross it, and of about the same thickness, this straw must be pressed down, and confined by some slips of boards laid across it, tight within the tub, on this spread some cut straw an inch or two in height, then add some live ashes about five inches thick, lastly have a piece of board about the size of a plate to place upon the top of the ashes, in order to break the fall of the lye when poured into the tub. The tub thus prepared is called an asher. If the tub for this purpose should not be properly proportioned to the extent of your works, as was before observed, the quantity of ashes may be too great, and you will be disappointed of getting Salt-petre, having Pot-ash instead thereof. At the Provincial Works their filtering vessels or asher will contain better than a barrel, in which they put near a bushel of ashes, this is sufficient for the lye drawn from twenty tubs of earth at least, each the size of half a hogshead, of course where you have but one such lye tub, the asher must be small in proportion, and not have above one twentieth part of that quantity of ashes; perhaps some may think the ashes wholly unnecessary, but for their information I would observe, that in general the Nitre will not shoot into chrystals, without either ashes or pot-ash being added to the lye, it being absolutely necessary to detach the Salt-petre from other unfit substances which it had joined to in the earth.

The ashes should be changed every fourth time your filtering vessel is used, but the other parts of the tub may continue so long as you can refine your lye through it; this kind of filtering tub will be scarcely necessary unless the making Salt-petre is intended to be continued, then it will fully recompence the trouble and expence of making it, as it refines the lye expeditiously and well; if a single or a few experiments are only intended to be made, ten or twelve inches depth of cut straw put into a cask with the proper quantity of ashes above it, will answer the end very well.

The filtering tub or asher being prepared, pour the lye after the first boiling hot out of the boiler into the said tub, and draw it gently off, return it back again two or three times until it comes off clear and fine.

Fourthly, *Of the second boiling, to separate the sea salt from the lye, and to strengthen the lye to prepare it for chrystalizing.*

The lye which has been sufficiently refined by running through the filtering vessel, must now be returned into the kettle, and boiled a second time, but with a more gentle fire towards the latter part of the boiling, otherwise it would be apt to boil over; the boiler must be kept covered during this boiling in the same manner as was directed in the first boiling. To know when the lye has boiled away enough in order to separate the salt, examine it from time to time by putting about a spoonful of it in a saucer and setting it in a place where it will cool, if it is of a proper strength a great part of the lye will harden, and shoot in the form of chrystals, or sometimes in grains

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* *At the Provincial works in this city cellar dirt is chiefly used, as it has been found to contain a greater proportion of Nitre than any other earth they have met with.*

if the quantity of ſea ſalt be great; when this is the caſe the lye is boiled almoſt enough.

When the lye is boiled to this ſtrength, if there is any ſea ſalt it will ſettle to the bottom of the boiler, and ſhould be taken out with a ſkimmer, and put into ſome ſuitable veſſel, for the Salt-petre lye to drain off into the kettle; this ſalt retains ſome Salt-petre in it, and is ſaid to be very ſuitable to cure meat with, and by a further refining may be purified fit for table uſe.

The reaſon aſſigned for the ſea ſalt's ſettling to the bottom is, that water will melt the Salt-petre more readily than it does ſea ſalt, but when the lye is weak, or has more water in it than is barely ſufficient to diſſolve the Salt-petre, it will then diſſolve ſome ſea ſalt, but as ſoon as the water is boiled away ſo much that there remains only enough to diſſolve the Nitre, the ſea ſalt then ſettles to the bottom, for the Nitre lye of this ſtrength has no more power to diſſolve the ſea ſalt, than water has to diſſolve a ſtone.

After all the ſea ſalt is taken out, which can be done by this method, continue the boiling until about one fourth of the remaining lye is boiled away, then it muſt be put into a tub large enough to contain the whole of it; this tub is called the *ſtander*, and is ſomething broader at bottom than at top, having a tap fixed about two inches above the bottom; let the liquor ſtand in this tub till it is nearly as cold as new milk, by which time the groſs, foul matter which will not diſſolve in the water will have ſettled to the bottom, and amongſt it there uſually is a good deal of ſea ſalt, as the liquor is not capable of retaining ſo much ſalt diſſolved in it after it has cooled as while boiling; the liquor is now ready for chriſtalizing, which forms the fifth part of the progreſs.

Fifthly, *To Chriſtalize the Salt-petre.*

Having any kind of a veſſel, either of metal, wood, &c. provided it is large enough; at the provincial works they have ſmall tubs that will contain about three gallons each; the liquor prepared for chryſtalizing by the former part of the proceſs is drawn out of the ſtander by the tap into theſe tubs as long as it will run tolerably clear, filling them about two thirds full, then ſet theſe tubs in a cool cellar and let them remain there twenty-four hours at leaſt, if it has been boiled ſufficiently the Salt-petre will be formed into beautiful chryſtals, but ſomewhat foul; pour off the liquor that remains and ſet the tubs on one edge to drain; this liquor is called the mother lye, and ſhould be returned into the kettle with your next boiling, or may be further boiled down by itſelf and ſet out to chryſtalize again, as it is very ſtrong of Salt-petre; if there ſhould no Salt-petre be ſettled in your tubs after ſtanding the time directed, it is a ſign that your liquor has not been boiled enough, therefore you ſhould return it again into the kettle, and boil it about one half away, proceeding as has been already directed to ſeparate the ſea ſalt, &c.

Sixthly, *Of the refining.*

When you have a ſufficient quantity of Nitre made, you may proceed to refine it, which is performed thus.—Put your Nitre into a boiler that will hold about one third more than your quantity of Nitre, add as much water as will cover the whole maſs one inch, after it has ſoaked through it put it on a gentle fire, keep continually ſtirring it quite to the bottom till the Salt-petre has all diſſolved, take off the foul ſcum as it riſes, which you muſt continue to do as long as any appears, when the ſcum has nearly done riſing the ſea ſalt muſt be taken from the bottom of the kettle with the ſkimmer, and which ſometimes is nearly one ſixth part of the Salt-petre: it will be proper for you to taſte this as you take it out of the kettle, or you will be apt to be deceived by its appearance while wet, by its reſemblaace to the wet Nitre which you have in the kettle to refine, but it is readily diſtinguſhed from it by the taſte.

When you have taken all the ſea ſalt out of the kettle, put into the liquor while a boiling about one quarter of an ounce of powdered allom for every 25lb. of Salt-petre, and in proportion for any other quantity, it will occaſion it to boil violently and a great foul ſcum to riſe, take off the foulneſs, and have ſome cool water at hand to add to prevent the liquor from boiling over, which it would otherwiſe do; you muſt continue the boiling a little while after the addition of the allom, then take the kettle off the fire, cover it over with a coarſe wet linen cloth, and lay a cover of boards over that, ſet it in a cool place in a cellar, &c. where it muſt remain about two or three days, then pour off the liquor, or mother lye, and drain it from the Salt-petre by ſetting the kettle an edge, when drained turn the kettle bottom upwards for to get your Salt-petre out, which will by this time be formed in a handſome cake, if it is not ſufficiently refined this time, repeat this ſixth part of the proceſs over again, and you will have it ſufficiently fine for any purpoſe, then put your cake on a heap of dry aſhes, which will imbibe and draw off all the moiſture that remained in the cake, if not, renew the heap of aſhes till it does. This concludes the whole buſineſs of extracting and refining Salt-petre fit for the Powder-maker, as it is practiſed at the Provincial Works.

THE foregoing proceſs has already had the experience of many perſons in the province, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, and town of York—it is ſimple, and may be practiſed in families without any additional expence of fuel, or even of labour, as it only requires the overſight of any perſon in the evening after the work of the day is concluded.—The proceſs is here deſcribed with ſuch preciſion and exactneſs, the Committee have reaſon to think few or none will fail in the undertaking, but if that ſhould ſometimes be the caſe, in the firſt attempt, from too little attention to the directions given, a ſecond would doubtleſs ſucceed.

The Aſſembly of this province have granted a premium of £25 per hundred weight, which is 5*ſ.* per pound for all Salt-petre made in this province, and thrown into the public magazines—and the Committee of Safety, through whoſe hands the premium is to paſs, do hereby, for the next three months, leave it in the option of the makers of this article to receive one-fourth of the weight thereof in Gun-powder, to be delivered to the ſeveral perſons appointed to take in the Salt-petre in the different counties within this province, the names of whom will be publiſhed ſoon.

The Committee need not remark to any intelligent and ſenſible man in the province, the indiſpenſible neceſſity there is of inſtantly providing ourſelves with large quantities of Gun-powder—when the quarrel between the Mother Country and the Colonies is drawing to a haſty deciſion by arms, when the miniſtry threaten to overwhelm us the enſuing year, with numerous mercenary ſoldiers, brought even from the moſt diſtant and barbarous nation in Europe—at a time too, when, from the wicked vigilance and induſtry of this miniſtry, every court in Europe has been ſolicited and prevailed on ſo far, to aid their deſigns againſt our liberties, as to refuſe ſelling us either arms or ammunition.—But thanks to Almighty God, we have thoſe means and reſources within ourſelves, which, if not ſhamefully neglected and overlooked, will confound all their artifices and conſpiracies; the principal of theſe is the knowledge of making Salt-petre, by which we may, in a very ſhort time, if it is practiſed by every family in the country, who are ſurrounded by abundant materials for the purpoſe, be relieved from the neceſſity of depending on a precarious ſupply of Gun-powder, purchaſed at a ruinous expence in foreign countries.

That this is not a fallacious repreſentation or a deceitful hope, held out to the people, will appear from this conſideration, that five pounds of Salt-petre, which may be made in as many days, produced from 20,000 families, would afford a ſtock of Gun-powder for a large army, leaving a ſufficiency for cannon both for forts and batteries, and for the field.

The Committee, in this publication, hold out every motive to invite their countrymen to this undertaking, that can poſſibly engage the human heart—There is the love of the public good, which, they doubt not, fully poſſeſſes almoſt every breaſt—there is intereſt—ſhould theſe ſtrong incentives alone not be of ſufficient energy to overcome the reluctance natural to ſome to engage in any work, that has the appearance of novelty—there is the love of pleaſure, which, among ſportſmen, can be gratified at preſent in no other way, but by a criminal breach of a regulation dictated by ſelf-evident neceſſity.

The Committee, from theſe conſiderations, cannot entertain a doubt of extracting immediately from this ſource the richeſt treaſures—to a free people more valuable than the mines of Peru or Mexico to their poſſeſſors, it is affording them a certain means of defending their natural and chartered rights, and handing them down unimpaired a fair inheritance to their children and children's children to the lateſt poſterity.

By order of the Committee of Safety,
WILLIAM GOVETT, *Clerk.*

In Committee, Bucks County, December 26, 1775.

This Committee, deſirous as much poſſible to prevent every ſpecies of impoſition and extortion, which deſigning perſons, prompted by a ſordid attachment to ſelf intereſt, and the preſent ſcarcity of ſundry articles of goods, may be tempted to commit, have directed the republication of the ninth article of the Continental Aſſociation; and all ſhopkeepers and other retailers of goods are requeſted to be particularly attentive thereto, as a wilful violation thereof will neceſſarily incur the penalties recommended in this and the eleventh article of ſaid aſſociation.

Ninth Article. Such as are venders of goods or merchandize will not take advantage of the ſcarcity of goods, that may be occaſioned by this aſſociation, but will ſell the ſame at the rates we have been reſpectively accuſtomed to do for twelve months laſt paſt. And if any vender of goods or merchandize ſhall ſell any ſuch goods on higher terms, or ſhall in any manner, or by any device whatſoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no perſon ought nor will any of us deal with any ſuch perſon, or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatſoever. *By Order of the Committee,*
HENRY WYNKOOP, Clerk.

In Committee, Cheſter County, December 26, 1775.
Extract from the Votes of Aſſembly.

"All battalions now formed, as well as thoſe hereafter to be formed, are deſired to make the neceſſary returns of their officers, with their reſpective ranks, to the Committee of their county, and the Committees are deſired to certify ſuch returns with the reſpective rank of each battalion in their county, to the Committee of Safety, that commiſſions may be iſſued immediately for every officer in conformity with theſe rules." Art. 24. This Committee taking the foregoing regulation into conſideration, *Reſolved*, That the reſpective Colonels of the militia of this county be, and they are hereby requeſted, to make the neceſſary returns of their officers, with their reſpective ranks, to Col. Anthony Wayne, Chairman of this Committee; and he is hereby impowered and deſired to certify ſuch returns with the reſpective rank of each battalion in this county, to the Committee of Safety, by the 20th day of January next. And it is further recommended that each townſhip, or ſufficient number of aſſociators to form a company (after the companies already formed are full) that hath not already choſen their officers, do immediately proceed to elect them, that returns may be made as above directed. And it is further earneſtly recommended to the aſſociators of this county to acquieſce under, and ſubſcribe their names to the rules and regulations for the better government of the military aſſociators, as formed by the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of this province, until there may be an opportunity of an amendment. And they are deſired to pay a ſtrict regard and attention to the 23d Art. which is in theſe words—"No commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned officer or private, ſhall withdraw himſelf from the company to which he belongs, without a diſcharge from the commanding officer of the battalion, nor ſhall ſuch perſon be received in any other company without ſuch diſcharge."

Reſolved, That *Anthony Wayne*, *James Moore*, *Francis Johnſton*, Eſquires, Doctor *Samuel Kennedy*, *Caleb Davis*, *William Montgomery*, *Perſifor Frazer*, and *Richard Thomas*, Gentlemen, or any five or more of them, be appointed, and they are hereby appointed to repreſent this county (if occaſion be) in Provincial Convention for the enſuing year. *Extract from the Minutes,*
By order of the Committee,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Secretary.

On Monday the Hon. Continental Congreſs appointed John Patterſon, Eſq; Adjutant to the firſt battalion of Pennſylvania regulars.

MARRIED. On Thurſday night, Mr. GEORGE GRAFF, Merchant, to Miſs NICHOLSON, both of this city.

¶¶ The MEMBERS of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are requeſted to take notice, that on *Friday* next, between the hours of *Two* and *Five* in the afternoon, an *Election for Officers* will be held at the Society's Hall: At which time and place the *Treaſurer* will receive the *Annual Payments*.

ERRATA. In the ſecond paragraph of Gov. Franklin's meſſage to the Council (inſerted in No. 2451 of this paper) for "opinion you *have*" read "opinion you *gave*." And for "has been conformable" read "has been *too* conformable."

The Northern and Southern POSTS not arrived when this Paper went to preſs.

To be SOLD, in Mount-Holly,

THREE Dwelling-Houſes, with about an Acre of Ground to each Houſe, Part of which is Meadow, a ſmall Stream of Water running through each Lot.---On the Premiſes is a very convenient Situation for a Mill, if the Water of an adjoining Saw-mill was led acroſs the Road, ⅛th of which Water is alſo to be diſpoſed of by the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes, to whom, or to RICHARD WELLS, of Philadelphia, Application may be made for further Particulars. JACOB PARKER. ‖6w

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of January inſtant, at four o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Peter Hay, in Third-ſtreet, near the corner of Race-ſtreet, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage, tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances; ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, near the corner of Race-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in front 15½ feet, and in depth 60 feet; bounded by ground of Robert Correy, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 34s. ſterling, deemed a proportionable part of a certain larger groundrent, to which the above and other premiſes are ſubject; late the eſtate of John Biles; ſeized and taken in execution by.
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

THE HOUSE and STABLES, at the Sign of the Indian Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia; it is a large convenient houſe, built for the purpoſe of an Inn, five large rooms on the firſt floor, to entertain companies, two large kitchens, cellars under the whole, 16 lodging rooms on the ſecond and third ſtories, beſides four large garret rooms for ſervants; four rooms in the houſe can be made into two, which will entertain from 80 to 100 gentlemen; the ſtables will hold 83 horſes, all plank floors, and laid into four feet ſtalls; never leſs than from 50 to 60 conſtant horſes in the ſtables; the lofts will hold from 80 to 100 tons of hay; coach-houſes and ſheds for carriages; graineries, which will hold from 100 to 1500 buſhels of grain; large dung-hole; a ſtraw-houſe; and a large flat for drying clothes. The buildings all in the beſt order, and the tenant may have poſſeſſion in one month, or as ſoon as it is convenient for him. For terms, apply to JOHN LITTLE, living on the premiſes.

THE Time of an Engliſh SERVANT GIRL to be SOLD, who has three Years and four Months to ſerve; underſtands plain Cookery and Houſe-work. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

THE PUBLIC are to take Notice, that the Partnerſhip of MOORE and ROWAN is diſſolved from this Date. *Philadelphia, January 2, 1776.* §

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of *Jeremiah Patterſon*, late of Cheſter county, that the Auditors appointed by the Court, intend to meet at the houſe of John Scott, in the townſhip of Willis-town, in ſaid county, on the 30th day of this inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the morning; at which time and place, thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid *Patterſon*, are deſired to attend with their accounts and vouchers, that their accounts may be proved before them according to law; the Auditors intending to make their report to the Court, as ſoon as poſſible, that a Dividend may be made among the Creditors: Such, therefore, as do not attend, may blame none but themſelves, if they ſhould be excluded. All perſons indebted to ſaid *Patterſon*, are deſired to come and pay the ſame forthwith, to prevent coſts.
JOSHUA ASHBRIDGE,
Firſt-Month 2, 1776. ISAAC MASSEY,
¶ JESSE GARRETT.

JAMES CLARK, and SON, Dyers in general,

BEG Leave to inform the Public, that they dye ſilk garments and ſkaine ſilk, all manner of colours, and dreſs them properly; they alſo dye cloths, ſhalloons, and all manner of woollen goods; mens clothes dry or wet ſcoured; likewiſe jeans, fuſtians, and all manner of cotton goods; cotton, linen, yarn, and worſteds, dyed blue, red, &c. ſcarlet cloaks cleaned and refreſhed in the colour; and many other things in the dying way, too tedious to mention here. Allowance given to thoſe that manufacture or ſell. Commiſſions from the country carefully obſerved. They purpoſe to dye black every Friday. Work received and delivered at their houſe, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, two doors from the Stair leading to the Crooked Billet.

N. B. The ſaid *James Clark* has a ſmall aſſortment of very good Shoes and Pumps, and ſome other Goods, which he will ſell upon reaſonable terms. ¶

Kennet Square, Cheſter County, January 1, 1776.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, yeſterday afternoon, a certain *John Crabb*, a native of Old England, ſerved ſome part of his time laſt ſummer in Philadelphia, profeſſes being ſomething of a groom; he is a chunky, clumſy, knock-kneed, pale ill-looking fellow; had on, when he went off, an old wool hat, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, a black cravat, a pair of cloth breeches, and outſide jacket, with cuffs, both of a lightiſh colour, a ſwanſkin under jacket, without ſleeves, brown home made ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes of ſaddle leather, with remarkable thick ſoals. Though I have no great choice in ſeeing the fellow, yet, to prevent the bad example to others, I will give FORTY SHILLINGS reward, provided he is brought home, or ſecured for me in this, Philadelphia, or New-Caſtle county goal. JOSEPH MUSGRAVE. ¶.

Imported (agreeable to the reſolves of the Continental Congreſs) and now ſelling cheap, for ready money, by
WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
At his Store, in Market-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and neat Aſſortment of Merchandize; among which are, Iriſh linens, fine broadcloths, velverets, and hair plush; nankeens, bed bunts, moreens, cotton counterpanes, drawboys, men and womens worſted hoſe, womens ſilk and worſted mitts, cambricks and lawns, table cloths, camblets, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, ſhaloons, durants and tammies, knit breeches patterns, muſlins, calicoes, ſilk handkerchiefs, printed ditto, ſewing ſilks, Scotch and coloured threads, mens black ſilk neckcloths, black taffety, mode, ell wide and ¼ yard perſians, beaver and felt hats, nutmegs, cinnamon, alſpice, paſteboards, Dilworth's ſpelling books, playing cards, knives and forks, pewter baſons, plates, ſpoons, &c. Beſt Engliſh ſtarch, fine ſeine twine, with a variety of other goods.

Alſo, a ſtrong Negroe wench, and the time of an Engliſh ſervant maid, who has between 3 and 4 years to ſerve, fit for town or country.

N. B. He receives goods to ſell at vendue as uſual, and next Friday, at one o' clock in the afternoon, at his vendue ſtore, the upper end of Second-ſtreet, will begin the ſale of a large aſſortment of goods. 6 w.

PETER STRETCH,
At his ſtore, the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, a few doors below Second-ſtreet, hath ſtill on hand,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſuperfine broadcloths, and trimmings; double milled drabs, ſuitable for great coats, from 16s. to 40s. per yard; brown, ſcarlet, claret, blue, mixed, and drab coloured Bath coatings, from 12s. 6d. to 28s. per yard; ſpotted velvets; thickſets; white hair plush; blue, black, and drab coloured all cotton corderoys; beſt four thread black and drab coloured ſtocking breeches; Quakers beſt black paduaſoys, at 20s. per yard; poliſhed ſteel buttons, with plain or pierced borders, and white or yellow rims; embroidered buttons, worked in tambour, upon a variety of faſhionable cloths. The above goods will be ſold at the prices goods of the ſame quality have uſually been ſold for in this city, for caſh only. 6 W.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
R. AITKEN, BOOKSELLER,
Oppoſite the London Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet,

THE *PHILADELPHIA* NEWEST ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1776. The Aſtronomical Calculations by the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this City.

Alſo juſt publiſhed, THE PLATES, ſhewing the different Manœuvres generally practiſed at Reviews and Field Days.--Price *Sixpence*. Likewiſe, THE MANUAL EXERCISE, as agreed by His Majeſty in the Year 1764. Price *Sixpence*. 6 W.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, *in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

MR. ATLAY, Alexander Alliſon, Peter Arthur, William Archibald, Polly Adgar, John Aſple, Thomas Allen, Ekins Atkins, Joſeph Alexander, Robert Adams, Thomas Anneſly, Joſiah Armſtrong, William Atkinſon, Philadelphia; Mr. Aſh, Sheptown.

B. Redmond Byrne, Mary Barton, Peter Birney, Robert Baxter, James Brown, Thomas Bruntin, Thomas Bell, William Black, Charles Berat, Judith Barrett, James Baxter, Joſeph Browning, Benjamin Boyd, William Burk, James Batten, John Burge, Robert Burchall, Philip Brooke, William Bathkeel, Henry Bell (2) John Beck, Benjamin Brooks, John Bartley, Thomas Brown, John Barret, John Boid, Benjamin Bannerman, Henry Bailie, Robert Brett, Philadelphia; John Bochius, Germantown; John Blair, Weſt-Jerſey; Jacob Bening, Eaſton; Rebecca Beard, Kingſeſs.

C. John Clark (2) John Connor, Henry Cornlay, James Campbell, Morgan Connell, Andrew Clark, William Campbell, Mrs. Caldwell, Edward Connell, Nancy Craben, Jane Conner (2) James Caſſedy, James Conn, John Craig (2) William Culten, Patrick Curren, Charles Camron, James Callaghan, Elinor Connor, Maſſey Croſſan, Samuel Carwin, Hugh Cain, Iſabella Charter, Thadee Callaghan, Frank Carſon, Jane Croſs, Nicholas Coay, Samuel Curry, Sigmon Cobia, William Craig, Richard Corbit, Henry Callanghan, James Cameron, William Carnall, Francis Courtney, Henry Cook, Jeremiah Collins, James Carkey, Widow Cammell, William Clare, Ralph Carey, John Connelly, John Cochran, Thomas Clark, Philadelphia.

D. Margaret Deacon (2) John David, Mary Dickey, Robert Duncan, John Darey, Richard Davis, Michael Dugan, Dennis Dunn, Elizabeth Deas, Patrick Dougherty, James Duncan, John Duffey, Joſeph Demond, John Donely, John Dunn, Richard Domahon, John Doyle, Mr. Dicklein, Eaſton Dickſon, David Duckers, Thomas Dunkin, Charles Davis, James Donnelly, Tho. Doagh, Peter D Preſontain, George Dougherty, Joſeph Dobſon, Joſeph Drew, Joſeph Devebber, John Daly, Philadelphia; Charles Dighton, James Davis, Cape-May.

E. Sally Edrey, Richard Erroms, Martha Edgar, John Early, James Elder, Mr. Endon, David Enochs, Mary Elliot, Matthew Erwin, William Edmonds, James Erwin, Sophia Eares, Philadelphia.

F. Sarah Francis, John Fetſam, John Feagan, Archibald Fiſher, James Forbes, Patt Flinn, Lewis Farquharſon, Matthew Fay, Michael Freelow, Enoch Flower, Patrick Foley, Hugh Fitzſimons, William Fenton, John Forſter, George Frith, William Forſyth, John Forſyth, James Fell, Philadelphia; Rev. William Frazer, Amwell.

G. James Girven, Eve Graſley, John Grant, Henry Gray, John Gill (2) Capt. Glover, William Graig, William Gibbs, Alexander Gaſſen, James Gelſton, Aleta Gardner, David George, Robert Grant, James Geary, James Greſham, Mr. Geaeut, Cudjoe Gill, George Geddis, Mr. Garriſon, Elizabeth Green, Rebecca Gamble, Philadelphia; Robert Graham, Kingſeſs.

H. James Hamil, Richard Hodges (2) Nathaniel Huſton (2) Francis Higgins, William Hodge, James Hanlon (2) John Houghton, John Hawkins, Lawrence Hogan, John Hughes (2) Daniel Harriſon, Jane Hyman, Margaret Hall (2) Mary Hogan, Roſſey Holmes, Thomas Harbiſon, William Hamilton, Charles Hughes, James Horner, William Hughes, Edward Henry, Thomas Harris, Samuel Hall, Richard Hendricks, James Hogg, Sally Hickling (3) James Huſtan, William G. Hoar, Philadelphia; Walter Hovenden, Jonathan Hughes, New-Town; William Hayes, Hopewell; Samuel Harker, Glouceſter.

J. Richard Johnſton, Mrs. Jones. John Johnſton, David Joyce, David Jones (2) William Jones, Alexander Jemiſon, Holland Johnſon, Mr. Johanna, Philadelphia; Erter Irwin, Bucks County.

K. John Kerr, Charles Knight, Thomas Kennedy (2) Joſeph Kennedy, John Kelly, James Kirk, John Keily, Zeph. Kinſley (2) Nehemiah King, William Knox, Maurice Kelly, William Kirk, John Kennedy (2) Thomas King, Philadelphia.

L. Robert Laſon, John Loage, James Laughlin, Robert Latta, George Leſlie, Robert Lee, Thomas Little, Robert Lumſden, Ladiway Ladwick, Joſeph Lamb, Peter Lawrenſon, Charles Leſlie, Mary Lay, Elizabeth Low, Francis Lewis, Stephen Lowray, Philadelphia; Henry Love, Cheltenham.

M. Patrick M'William, Neal Mimnagh, Hugh Morris, John M'Whiney, Catharine Magill, Henry Miller (2) William Moore, Hugh M'Kinlay, John M'Hangis, Archibald M'Sparron, John Murray (2) Thomas M'Glathery, Thomas Marl, Samuel Matthews, Patrick M'Mullen, Hugh M'Phillemy (2) James M'Evan, John M'Combe, Samuel Martin, Catharine M'Farling, Peter Millinbourger, Maize and Miller, Thomas May, Adam Manderſon, Charles M'Shannon, Samuel Maiſlin, Thomas Obee Mailliſon, Patrick Murdock, Tim M'Adam, Thomas Mullon, William M'Cartney, William M'Candliſh (2) George M'Candliſh, Alcom M'Mullan, Andrew Moynahan, Kitty M'Ilvray, Dennis M'Cormick, Edward Maginnis, Robert Mitchell, Colin M'Load, John Magennis, Robert M'Cleay, Francis Moore, Alex. M'Michael (2) Sarah Moore, Robert M'Knowns, Daniel M'Kinley, Thomas Mitchell, Catharine M'Daniel, Felix M'Sloan, Samuel Milward, Michael M'Donnall, James Moore, Alexander M'Crea, John Morrell, William M'Kenney, Samuel Murphy, Mary M'Clinton, Robert Megawan, John M'Burnie, John M'Kinney, John Mitchell, William Marny, Alexander M'Cay, Alexander M'Donnall, Timothy M'Kann, Philadelphia; Henry M'Glathery (2) Norrington; Edward Murphy, Mount-Holly; Owen M'Carthy, Greenwich.

N. Thomas Naylor, John Noalan, Hugh Nelſon (2) William North (2) William Neilſon, Mr. Nulls, Simon Nutter, Andrew Nixon (2) Peter Norie, Jacob Neide, Sarah Neale, Philip Nicholls, James Norris, Robert Norrey, John Nelſon, Philadelphia.

O. Ann Oldes, Benjamin Ogle, John Orr, Arthur J. ONeill, James ORiley, John ONeill, Samuel Oliphant, Philadelphia.

P. Nancy Poſt, Thomas Poor, Mary Pearce, George Perry, Margaret Patterſon, John Pitman, James Porter, Mary Parkſon, Thomas Polick, Ann Pamer alias Long, John Patterſon, Henry Phillips, Catharine Patterſon, Samuel Packet, Mr. Peters, Mr. Pechem, William Pitt, Thomas Pearch, Bridget Power, Robert Patterſon, John Prior, Mr. Pool, Thomas Payne, Philadelphia; James Patterſon, Manor of Moreland; Joſeph Peck, Cumberland, Weſt-Jerſey.

R. Robert Robertſon, James Roney, William Robinſon, Richard Robb, Molly Rochſberry, David Reed, Jacob Roberts, James Reed, John Ryle, John Rundel, John Robertſon, Andrew Rowan, James Ramadge, Robert Ritchie, John Robinſon, Edward Reynolds, John Renfrew, Francis Reeves, John Reed, Barny Roony, Elizabeth Reding, John Ramſey, William Ruſh, Catharine Riley, William Renfew, John Roach, James Roſs, John Rains, Philip Ryon, Henry Rice (2) Richard Ravencroft, James Robins, John Roagh, Andrew Robinſon, James Roſbottom, Philadelphia; Thomas Roſe, Germantown.

S. Samuel Shippard, Samuel Smith, Adam Stevenſon, Catharine Spangler, Donald Sutterland, William Steer (2) Philip Stevens, William Sanders, Robert Samuel, William Savage, Patrick Sagrous, Ann Sayer, William Stamper, William Stevens, John Shearman, Chriſtopher Sothern, Henry Silks, Robert Scott, William Stuart (2) Lewis Singerſon, Mr. Slade (2) Walter Stewart, Gerral Savage (2) Elizabeth Smith, John Scott, George Stevens, Parnell Saunders, J. Schorell, Daniel Stiles, Richard Sheldon, Philadelphia; Chriſtopher Sour, James Swallow, Germantown; Samuel Simpſon, Abington.

T. Alexander Tolmie, Joſeph Turner, Alex. Thomſon, James Tubrid, Greenwood Taylor, Thomas Tyrer, John Taunton, John Thomſon (2) Miſs Turner, Samuel Tate, David Telford, Philadelphia; David Todd, Providence.

V. Nicholas Vallance, John Vincent, James Vance, Philadelphia.

W. Neal Walſh, James Wallace, Luke Welſh, Clary Whaley, Deborah Wilkiſon, Frederick Wier, Mr. Weller, Benjamin Watkins, James Wilſon (2) John Watſon, Robert Wilſon (2) Nicholas Walſh, Charles Watſon, Hugh Williams, William Wilſon, Robert Watſon, Andrew Watſon (2) John M'Crahan Wright, Ann Williams, Margaret Wilſon, Lætitia Webb, Connelly Wynn, James White, Sarah Wilſon, James Walden, Stephen G. Warner, Charles Whitman (2) Philadelphia.

Z. Rev. Dr. John Zubley, Philadelphia.

Trenton Ferry and Plantation.

WHEREON Mr. Renſellear Williams now lives, to be LETT for one or more years, together with the TAVERN, FARM, &c. uſually rented therewith, and to be entered upon the firſt day of March next. Any perſon of proper activity and ſpirit, ſuitable for ſuch a ſituation, and able to give good ſecurity for the rent, ſhall, upon application, receive all due encouragement; none other need apply. For terms, enquire of DANIEL COXE, Eſq; at Trenton, or Doctor REDMAN, in Philadelphia.

New-Caſtle County, on Delaware, December 20, 1775.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as would undertake to deliver, in ſome ſhort and convenient Time,

One Hundred good FIRELOCKS,

made in this or any neighbouring Colony, that they do make known their Propoſals as ſpeedily as poſſible to the Subſcribers, who are duly authoriſed to contract for the ſame, for the Uſe of this County. JAMES LATIMER,
¶ JOHN EVANS.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of January next, at the houſe of Anthony Fortune, in Southwark, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, and kitchen and frame work ſhop and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with all and every other the improvements and appurtenances, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third and ſouth ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front about 40 feet, more or leſs, and in depth on Shippen-ſtreet, 30 feet; bounded by ground of George Woods, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of ----- per annum; late the eſtate of Joſeph Rhoads; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 4th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in Front-ſtreet, Southwark, the unexpired term of about ten years to come, of and in a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Almond-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the Diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid; late the property of James Weldon Roberts; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 9th day of January, 1776, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, ſituate about 1 mile from John Porter's Inn, in the townſhip of Whitpain, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitpain aforeſaid, containing 145 acres and 74 perches; bounded by lands of George Caſtner, and others; late the eſtate of Robert Porter, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

FRANCIS TRUMBLE

Has for SALE, at his Cabinet and Chair-ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, near Pine-ſtreet,

EIGHTY mahogany chairs, carved and plain; 30 tea tables; 20 dining tables; 6 deſks; cheſts of drawers; deſks and book-caſes; dreſſing tables; writing tables; card tables; pembroke tables; tea ſtands; tea trays; tea and decanter boards; bedſteads and cradles. The whole made of ſeaſoned mahogany, and good workmanſhip. Twelve hundred Windſor chairs; walnut chairs and cradles; ſettees; painted bedſteads and tables; ſacking bottoms; chairs and ſtools for counting-houſes; flat and round hard wood rulers; ſea cheſts; walking ſticks; lime ſqueeſers; rolling pins; ſugar mallets; bedſtead and cloak pins; 20,000 feet of mahogany board, and plank, fit for immediate uſe; poplar, oak, and New-England pine plank; oak poſts, from 12 to 18 feet long. An aſſortment of low price braſs handles for cheſts of drawers; braſs locks, and lifting handles, for deſks; braſs knockers for doors; ſaſh ſcrews, and curtain rings; coffin handles, plates, and letters; cheſt hinges; ſnipe bill T hinges; augres; ſocket heading chiſſels, and gouges; ſcale beams; iron boxes; ſhoemakers pinchers; awl handles, and blades; ſcupper nails; bed ſcrews; cheſt handles. Alſo, the Times of three Dutch Servant men, who have each near four years to ſerve.

WANTED. Several journeymen ſpinning-wheel makers; 5000 feet 2 inch poplar plank; 2000 feet inch ditto; 2000 half inch ditto; 1000 feet walnut plank, 2¼ inches thick; 1000 feet ½ inch ditto; 1000 feet of white oak joint ſtuff for tables; 40 ſetts of poplar ſtuff for beadſteads; 4 cords of white oak butts, clear of knots, in 4 feet lengths; 40,000 hickory ſticks for Windſor chairs; 500 ſetts of ſtocks and rims for ſpinning wheels. Any perſons who can ſupply me with the above, by calling on me at my houſe, in Second-ſtreet, Southwark, will oblige, their friend, FRANCIS TRUMBLE. ‖ 7ſ6.

GOODS in the MAYOR'S OFFICE, ſuppoſed to be STOLEN,

ONE Silver Table Spoon, a Beaver Hat, almoſt new, a Liſt Carpet, a Rug, a Sailor's blue Jacket, a Sailor's red Jacket, a Pewter Baſon and Tea Pot, and a ſmall Sum of Money. *December* 26, 1775.

PRINTING,

In *Engliſh*, *German*, and other Languages.

THE Subſcribers being provided with a general Aſſortment of NEW and ELEGANT TYPES, and other Printing-Materials, have opened an OFFICE, at the Corner of *Coats's-Alley*, in *Second-ſtreet*, above *Race-ſtreet*, oppoſite the Sign of the BUCK; where they intend carrying on the PRINTING BUSINESS in all its different Branches, with Care, Fidelity and Expedition: And as they are determined to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to give Satisfaction to thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ them, they humbly requeſt the Favour and Encouragement of the Public in general, and their Friends and Acquaintance in particular. MELCHIOR STYNER, and *Philadelphia, Dec.* 18, 1775. CHARLES CIST.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a DUTCH SERVANT GIRL; ſhe is hearty and ſtrong, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, has upwards of Six Years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an ENGLISH SERVANT GIRL, who has 3 Years and 8 Months to ſerve; can do moſt Kinds of Houſe-work. Alſo a NEGROE MAN, about 25 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles; is very handy about Houſe. Enquire of the PRINTERS. *Dec.* 27. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, on Firſt-day, the 24th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living on Newtown Creek, in Glouceſter county, an Engliſh ſervant lad, about 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, named *Thomas Day*, but probably may change it, about 20 years of age, wears his own light coloured buſhy hair; had on, when he went away, a half-worn beaver hat, cloth coloured upper jacket, very much worn, under it a Wilton coatee, much on the reddiſh caſt, buckſkin breeches, much wore and broke on the knees, coarſe homeſpun ſhirt, quite new, grey yarn ſtockings, lately footed, old ſhoes, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, from

BENJAMIN THACKREY.

☞ It is likely he will make for Dunmore, as he came from that way, and is a great Tory. *December* 27, 1775. ¶

Cheſter County, Twelfth-Month 13, 1775.

To be ſold by public vendue, on the 20th day of the Firſt-Month next, at the houſe of Joſeph Gibbons, in Weſt-town, the following articles, viz.

A WEAVER's LOOM, Slays and Geers, with other utenſils fitting to carry on the weaving buſineſs; alſo a ſtove, and ſome wearing apparel, mall and wedges, pitching axe, &c. likewiſe a ſilver watch, with ſundry other articles; late the effects of Francis Miller; attached for the uſe of the ſaid Miller's creditors, and ſold by GEORGE ASHBRIDGE, THOMAS TAYLOR, and CALEB JAMES, Auditors.

N. B. All perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid *Miller*, are deſired to give their attendance, at the houſe of Jacob James, in Goſhen, on the 27th day of ſaid month, in order to bring in their accounts, that the dividend may be adjuſted by ſaid Auditors. †5W.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Frankford, a bright ſorrel MARE, about 12 years old, about 14½ hands high, lately ſhod all round, paces and trots well, ſome white in her face, one hind foot white, a ſhort dock and ſwitch tail; alſo a half-worn Saddle, with odd ſtirrups and a patch on the pummel. Any perſon apprehending the thief and mare, ſhall have the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by *December* 22, 1775. ‖ JOHN ROBERTS.

New-York, December 13, 1775.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SAMUEL LOUDON

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that on Thurſday, the Fourth Day of January next, he will publiſh No. I. of a News-paper, (To be continued weekly) entituled, THE

NEW-YORK PACKET;

OR THE

AMERICAN ADVERTISER.

HE is encouraged to undertake this arduous Work by the Advice, and promiſed literary Aſſiſtance, of a numerous Circle of warm Friends to our (at preſent much diſtreſſed) Country.

In the Courſe of this Publication, the Editor engages to do every thing in his Power to render it a valuable and accurate NEWS-PAPER, in order that the Public, through its Channel, may receive the earlieſt Intelligence of the State of public Affairs, and of the ſeveral intereſting Occurrences which may occaſionally happen, whether at home or abroad.

He has poſſeſſed himſelf of a neat and ſizeable Aſſortment of Types, together with every other Neceſſary for carrying on a ſplendid News-paper; and the beſt Hands ſhall be procured to perform the mechanical Part.

The NEW-YORK PACKET will be printed in Folio, on a large Paper, of a good Quality, and equal in Size to the other News-papers publiſhed in this City; the Price TWELVE SHILLINGS per Annum: Advertiſements will be inſerted at the uſual Price of FIVE SHILLINGS, when of a moderate Length, and continued Four Weeks; longer Advertiſements to be charged accordingly.

The Publiſher flatters himſelf, that the NEW-YORK PACKET will be conducted on ſuch Principles, as will influence every Lover of real Merit, who may encourage the Work, to preſerve it in Volumes, as a faithful Chronicle of its own Time.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are thankfully received by SAMUEL LOUDON, at his Houſe in Dock-Street, near the Coffee-Houſe, New-York, where the Printing Buſineſs is carried on with Neatneſs, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

THIS is to give Notice, That the SHIP

ELIZABETH,

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

COMMANDER,

WILL ſail on the 15th of January inſt. wind and weather permitting,

FOR

Cork, Falmouth and London,

ALL perſons who intend to go paſſengers in ſaid ſhip, are deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible to the Commander on board, at Mr. Bickley's wharff, the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff, or at the London Coffee-houſe, to pay their paſſage-money and chooſe their births, that proviſion may be made accordingly.

December 20, 1775.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 13th inſtant, A SILVER WATCH, almoſt new, with a China face, a ſteel chain, braſs key, and the ſeal of a rediſh colour; wrote on the face of the watch *Iſaac Rodgers, London*. Whoever ſecures the thief and watch, ſo as the owner may have it again, and the thief convicted, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the watch only, paid by WILLIAM TODD. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

January 10, 1776. NUMB. 2455.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, December 20, 1775.

THE Committee, appointed by the Aſſembly to ſettle the Accompts of the ſeveral Battalions and Companies of Aſſociators in this Province, with reſpect to Diſburſements for Drums and Colours, and Allowance to Adjutants, Fugal-men, Fifers and Drummers, will meet at the State-Houſe on the 15th Day of January next, where all thoſe concerned may attend, in order to have their ſeveral Demands adjuſted, and receive Orders for Payment.

The ſaid Committee are alſo directed to make Enquiry concerning the Contributions made by the People called Menoniſts, Omiſh Menoniſts, and Sunday Baptiſts in Lancaſter County, reſpecting the Uſe and Appropriation of ſuch their ſaid Contributions, in order to report the true State and Circumſtance thereof to the Houſe of Aſſembly at the next Meeting.—Therefore, thoſe who will pleaſe to give Information of the ſame, are deſired to attend at the Time and Place aforeſaid.

COPPERAS, Allom, Brimſtone, Brazilletto, Coffee in Bags and Barrels, excellent Florence Oil in Cheſts, Piemento, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior, and COMPANY,

At their Warehouſe, in Market-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe. ‖ 7ſ6.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

THE noted TAVERN and FARM, known by the name of the Black Horſe, ſituated part in Martick, and part in Straſburgh townſhips, Lancaſter county, ten miles from the Borough, on the Newport road. The Farm contains about 90 acres of rich, cleared land, and between 16 and 20 of improved meadow. On the premiſes ſtand a large barn, good ſtabling, and an apple orchard. The whole will be under good fencing, when the preſent tenant moves off. Any perſon inclining to rent ſaid Farm, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. THOMAS SMITH, in Martick. JOHN FERRE, Eſq; in Straſburgh, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

Jan. 5, 1776. 6*W.* JOHN GIBSON.

Germantown, January 5, 1776.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 25th inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A LARGE commodious ſtone Dwelling-houſe, ſuitable for a Gentleman's country ſeat; with a large barn and cyder-houſe; alſo nine acres of very valuable land, being meadow, orchard, and garden; the houſe is ſituated nearly oppoſite to John Jones's tanyard. The vendue to be held at Andrew Heath's, in Germantown, at the Sign of the Sadler's Arms, at one o' clock in the afternoon; where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

MAGDALENE MACKANET.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid place, may know the terms, by applying to the abovementioned MAGDALENE MACKANET, or ANDREW HEATH. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

TWO LOTS of GROUND, ſituate near the Crooked Billet, on the old York road, about 16 miles from Philadelphia; the firſt containing 5 acres, one half good watered meadow, the other a bearing orchard, with a good two ſtory dwelling-houſe, containing 3 rooms on a floor, a cellar under the whole, and kitchen adjoining, with a ſtable, garden, and other improvements thereon; the other containing about two acres, a bearing orchard, with a dwelling-houſe and work-ſhop erected thereon. Alſo to be ſold, a tract of land, ſituate in Gwinned townſhip, on the North-wales road, about 19 miles from Philadelphia, containing 52 acres, about 7 acres whereof watered meadow, 10 acres good woodland, and the remainder cleared; with a dwelling-houſe erected thereon. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above deſcribed lands, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN CLEAVER, or JONATHAN TYSON, near the premiſes, or DANIEL TYSON, in Philadelphia. *N. B.* The terms of payment, upon giving ſecurity, will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

WHEREAS, in purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of the province of Pennſylvania, an attachment hath been granted by me, the ſubſcriber, one of the juſtices of the peace, in and for the county of Northampton, againſt a certain James Boyd, late of the ſaid county, yeoman; upon which attachment, the goods and chattels of the ſaid James, under the value of Five Pounds, have been attached.—This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the ſaid James Boyd, that they be and appear, on Monday, the 26th day of February next, at the houſe of JOST JOHNSON, in Bethlehem, Tavernkeeper, then and there to diſcover and make proof of their demands, agreeable to the directions of the ſaid Act.

December 25, 1776. J. OKELY. ¶

WHEREAS in and by virtue of a certain order of James Logan, Eſq; late Secretary of the Land Office, and one of the Commiſſioners of Property, there was ſurveyed unto Peter Allen, on the 5th day of November, 1720, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate on Shickaſolungo Creek, then in Cheſter, but now in Lancaſter county, containing 200 acres and allowance. And whereas the ſaid Peter Allen ſold and conveyed the ſaid tract of land unto the Reverend James Anderſon, now deceaſed, which ſaid James Anderſon ſold and conveyed the ſaid tract unto William Wilkins. And whereas the heirs at law of the ſaid William Wilkins have ſold and conveyed the ſame tract of land unto me, who have again ſold and conveyed the ſame unto Andrew Kerſhy; but inaſmuch as the bills of ſale or conveyances from the ſaid Peter Allen to the aforeſaid James Anderſon, and from the ſaid James Anderſon to the aforeſaid William Wilkins, cannot be found, the ſaid Andrew Kerſhy refuſes to pay off and diſcharge the remainder of the conſideration money of the ſaid land, according to his contract: I do hereby give notice to the ſaid Peter Allen or his heirs, and the heirs of the ſaid James Anderſon, that I intend applying to the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of this province, at their next ſitting, on the 12th day of February next, for a law to ſupply the loſs of the ſaid two bills of ſale or conveyances, when they may have an opportunity to be heard thereon, if they have any juſt or reaſonable objections againſt my application.

Lancaſter, Dec. 22, 1775. ‖ JOHN LYTEL.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of January inſtant, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Faans, the Sign of the King of Pruſſia, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued into the Northern Liberties, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, ſouthward of Poplar Lane, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front 40 feet, and in depth 230 feet, to a certain intermediate ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets aforeſaid; together with all and ſingular other the buildings and improvements on the ſaid lot erected; ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of John Duffy; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of January inſtant, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Anthony Fortune, in Southwark, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front 19 feet, or thereabouts, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground of Silas Ingles, George Hardin, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of ----- per annum; late the eſtate of Samuel Ridley; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, and now ſelling, by

ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet,

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS,

COMMON SENSE; addreſſed to the Inhabitants of AMERICA, on the following intereſting Subjects. 1. Of the Origin and Deſign of Government in general, with conciſe Remarks on the Engliſh Conſtitution. 2. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succeſſion. 3. Thoughts on the preſent State of American Affairs. 4. Of the preſent Ability of America, with ſome miſcellaneous Reflections.

Man knows no Maſter ſave creating HEAVEN,
Or thoſe whom choice and common good ordain.
THOMSON

THIS is to deſire all perſons, who have any demands againſt *James Hutcheſon*, lately abſconded, to attend at the houſe of John Shultz, Innkeeper, in York-town, before us, on Monday, the 22d day of this inſtant January, with their accounts or demands, properly authenticated, in order to receive their dividends of the money ariſing from the ſale of the eſtate of the ſaid *James*, which was attached by the Sheriff, and ſold by MICHAEL HAHN, WILLIAM MATHERS, WILLIAM WHITE, Auditors.

THIS is to deſire all perſons, who have any demands againſt *William Murphy*, lately abſconded, to attend at the houſe of John Shultz, Innkeeper, in York-town, before us, on Monday, the 22d day of this inſtant January, with their accounts or demands, properly authenticated, in order to receive their dividends of the money ariſing from the ſale of the eſtate of the ſaid *William*, which was attached by the Sheriff, and ſold by MICHAEL HAHN, WILLIAM MATHERS, WILLIAM WHITE, Auditors. ¶

WILLIAM PEARSON

INTENDS to leave the province as ſoon as poſſible, and deſires all perſons that have any demands againſt him to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid; and all perſons who are indebted to him, by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances immediately, or before the 15th of February next, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity to put their accounts into the hands of an Attorney.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the partnerſhip of PEARSON and NEWMAN, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment. ¶

WAS LOST, about the ſecond of December, 1775, between the Brick-kilns and Four-mile-ſtone, on the Wiſſahickon road, A SMALL HANGER, with a Morocco Belt; it has a green handle, graved, and is ſilver mounted.—Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to Mr. LEONARD MELCHER, Innkeeper, in Second-ſtreet, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward. ¶

Coventry, January 2, 1776.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the houſe of B. Brownback, laſt night, a black HORSE, about 16 hands high, with a bald face, and his fore feet white above the firſt joint, about 8 years old, a natural pacer, with a new ſaddle on with a green cloth with fringe, and a half-worn curb bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and brings him to the ſaid B. Brownback, or to the owner, ſhall have a reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, and if ſtolen FIVE POUNDS for the thief, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶

PETER PAUL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Franconia townſhip, Philadelphia county, an Engliſh ſervant maid, named MARY STUART, has light brown hair, grey eyes, and is about 5 feet two inches high; had on, when ſhe went away, a dark brown gown, a black, white, and red calicoe ſhort gown, three ſtriped lincey petticoats, two of them black and white, a black bonnet, old linen apron, two tow aprons, a dark ſtriped ſilk handkerchief, and a white flowered lawn ditto, old blue ſtockings, footed with black, good ſtrong new ſhoes, with white metal buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE CHRISMAN. ¶

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

YESTERDAY, about noon, his Majeſty went from the Queen's Palace to St. James's, attended only by two footmen behind his coach. About ten minutes before two, his Majeſty got into the State Coach, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce, and proceeded to the Houſe of Peers, where being ſeated on the Throne and a meſſage having been ſent to the Commons, requiring their attendance, his Majeſty opened the preſent Seſſion of Parliament with the following Speech:

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"THE preſent ſituation of America, and my conſtant deſire to have your advice, concurrence and aſſiſtance, on every important occaſion, have determined me to call you thus early together.

"Thoſe who have long too ſucceſsfully laboured to inflame my people in America by groſs miſrepreſentations, and to infuſe into their minds a ſyſtem of opinions, repugnant to the true conſtitution of the colonies, and to their ſubordinate relation to Great-Britain, now openly avow their revolt, hoſtility and rebellion. They have raiſed troops, and are collecting a naval force; they have ſeized the public revenue, and aſſumed to themſelves legiſlative, executive and judicial powers, which they already exerciſe in the moſt arbitrary manner, over the perſons and property of their fellow-ſubjects: And altho' many of theſe unhappy people may ſtill retain their loyalty, and may be too wiſe not to ſee the fatal conſequence of this uſurpation, and wiſh to reſiſt it, yet the torrent of violence has been ſtrong enough to compel their acquieſcence, till a ſufficient force ſhall appear to ſupport them.

"The authors and promoters of this deſperate conſpiracy have, in the conduct of it, derived great advantage from the difference of our intentions and theirs. They meant only to amuſe by vague expreſſions of attachment to the Parent State, and the ſtrongeſt proteſtations of loyalty to me, whilſt they were preparing for a general revolt. On our part, though it was declared in your laſt ſeſſion that a rebellion exiſted within the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, yet even that province we wiſhed rather to reclaim than to ſubdue. The reſolutions of Parliament breathed a ſpirit of moderation and forbearance; conciliatory propoſitions accompanied the meaſures taken to enforce authority; and the coercive acts were adapted to caſes of criminal combinations amongſt ſubjects not then in arms. I have acted with the ſame temper; anxious to prevent, if it had been poſſible, the effuſion of the blood of my ſubjects; and the calamities which are inſeparable from a ſtate of war; ſtill hoping that my people in America would have diſcerned the traiterous views of their leaders, and have been convinced, that to be a ſubject of Great Britain, with all its conſequences, is to be the freeſt member of any civil ſociety in the known world.

"The rebellious war now levied is become more general, and is manifeſtly carried on for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an independent empire. I need not dwell upon the fatal effects of the ſucceſs of ſuch a plan. The object is too important, the ſpirit of the Britiſh nation too high, the reſources with which God hath bleſſed her too numerous, to give up ſo many colonies which ſhe has planted with great induſtry, nurſed with great tenderneſs, encouraged with many commercial advantages, and protected and defended at much expence of blood and treaſure.

"It is now become the part of wiſdom, and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a ſpeedy end to theſe diſorders by the moſt deciſive exertions. For this purpoſe, I have increaſed my naval eſtabliſhment, and greatly augmented my land forces; but in ſuch a manner as may be the leaſt burthenſome to my kingdoms.

"I have alſo the ſatisfaction to inform you, that I have received the moſt friendly offers of foreign aſſiſtance; and if I ſhall make any treaties in conſequence thereof, they ſhall be laid before you. And I have, in teſtimony of my affection for my people, who can have no cauſe in which I am not equally intereſted, ſent to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon a part of my Electoral troops, in order that a larger number of the eſtabliſhed forces of this kingdom may be applied to the maintenance of its authority; and the national militia, planned and regulated with equal regard to the rights, ſafety and protection of my crown and people, may give a farther extent and activity to our military operations.

"When the unhappy and deluded multitude, againſt whom this force will be directed, ſhall become ſenſible of their error, I ſhall be ready to receive the miſled with tenderneſs and mercy! and in order to prevent the inconveniencies which may ariſe from the great diſtance of their ſituation, and to remove as ſoon as poſſible the calamities which they ſuffer, I ſhall give authority to certain perſons upon the ſpot to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any Province or Colony which ſhall be diſpoſed to return to its allegiance. It may be alſo proper to authoriſe the perſons ſo commiſſioned to reſtore ſuch Province or Colony, ſo returning to its allegiance, to the free exerciſe of its trade and commerce, and to the ſame protection and ſecurity as if ſuch Province or Colony had never revolted.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your affection to me, and your reſolution to maintain the juſt rights of this country, for ſuch ſupplies as the preſent circumſtances of our affairs require. Among the many unavoidable ill conſequences of this rebellion, none affects me more ſenſibly than the extraordinary burthen which it muſt create to my faithful ſubjects.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"I have fully opened to you my views and intentions. The conſtant employment of my thoughts, and the moſt earneſt wiſhes of my heart, tend wholly to the ſafety and happineſs of all my people, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of order and tranquility through the ſeveral parts of my dominions, in a cloſe connection and conſtitutional dependance. You ſee the tendency of the preſent diſorders, and I have ſtated to you the meaſures which I mean to purſue for ſuppreſſing them. Whatever remains to be done, that may farther contribute to this end, I commit to your wiſdom. And I am happy to add, that, as well from the aſſurances I have received, as from the general appearance of affairs in Europe, I ſee no probability that the meaſures which you may adopt will be interrupted by diſputes with any foreign power."

LONDON, September 27.

SEVERAL Auſtrian regiments have received orders to march into Poland.

This morning upwards of four hundred hogs were ſhipped off from the tower, and put on board one of the ſhips that is bound to Boſton.

It is reported, that another proclamation will be iſſued, which will be particularly calculated to prevent any public meetings being held, for abetting the cauſe of the Americans.

Diſpatches, ſaid to be of great importance, were on Saturday received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in conſequence of which, letters were ſent to ſuch of the perſons in high office as were in the country, requiring their attendance in town on an appointed day.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Sept. 4.

"We have juſt received certain advices here, that the Moors have abſolutely beſieged Oran, with a body of 12,000 of the Emperor's black cavalry, &c. and 30,000 foot, with a moſt capital train of artillery, which is under the direction of French Renegadoes, who ſeem entirely reſolved to extirpate the Spaniards from all their ſettlements on the African coaſt; and the Spaniards ſeem as determined to maintain them; if ſo, nothing can be expected but an obſtinate and bloody conteſt."

Sept. 28. We hear from good authority, that an application has been made by our Miniſtry to the Court of Peterſburg for 20,000 of their troops to go to America, to which the Empreſs and her Miniſters had agreed, but on application to the officers and ſoldiery they abſolutely refuſed to go on ſuch ſervice, and aſſigned for reaſon, that as Great-Britain had declared the Colonies in rebellion, there could be no cartel between them, and whatever priſoners were taken by either party would certainly be hanged.

Oct. 5. Some diſpatches arrived in town early yeſterday morning from Admiral Mann, commander in chief of his Majeſty's fleet in the Mediterranean, ſaid to contain an account of a fleet of French men of war arriving in the Gut of Gibraltar.

All the officers in the army now in America, we are informed, have an actual promiſe of advancement on their return from thence.

Orders are given for four engineers to embark forthwith for Boſton.

The Spaniards work night and day at Ferrol and Carthagena, in getting ready a fleet; and at the latter place every thing in the naval department is under the direction of Mr. Beal, an Engliſh builder.

Oct. 6. A very ſuccinct and impartial account has been diſpatched to government, of the number of Americans now abſolutely in arms in the different provinces, which account makes them to be 53000, officers included.

Orders are ſent to the Warren at Woolwich to get ready, with all imaginable diſpatch, eighty tons of grape ſhot.

Yeſterday the Commiſſioners for victualling his Majeſty's navy, contracted for 3500 cabbages, 140 tons of potatoes, and 10 tons of onions, which were ordered to be delivered into his Majeſty's ſtores at London.

The firſt act of Parliament, we hear, that will paſs the enſuing ſeſſions, will be to deem the Provincials rebels.

At laſt the thunderbolt is upon the point of burſting upon the heads of the authors of the preſent civil war.

The following toaſts are now drank in conſtitutional companies and ſocieties in and about London.

Axes and halters, at the public expence, to all thoſe who attempt to trample on the liberties of their fellow ſubjects, either in Great-Britain or America.

Wooden ſhoes and collars for the deſpicable addreſſers of Manchester, Lancaſter, Liverpool, Coventry and Leiceſter.

May Temple-bar ſpeedily be adorned with heads of the enemies of Britiſh liberty.

May Kings remember that they were made for their Subjects and not their Subjects for them.

May the tory authors of the preſent American war ſpeedily receive the full reward of their deſerts.

The project of the Scotch Junto for getting men in order to ſubdue the Americans is an hopeful train, when officers decline the ſervice by dozens, and not one in twenty would go upon ſo bloody an errand was he to follow his own inclination.

The oppoſition of the late Prince and Princeſs of Wales to the mild, juſt, and conſtitutional government of George II. was neither more or leſs than a Jacobite Conſpiracy againſt the principles of the revolution, and the rights of the people. And the preſent ſyſtem of the Junto is only the full grown monſter, the political Caliban, from that ſpawn of ingratitude, diſloyalty and diſobedience.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the triumph of my Lord Mayor over the Junto and their tools is now complete, by the warm approbation and thanks of the Iriſh metropolis, and the GENERAL CONGRESS of AMERICA.—How different are the optics of the Scotch Corporations who can never diſcern merit but through the medium of power?

DUBLIN, October 14.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

Tueſday, October 10.

This day the Parliament of Ireland met, and His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant came in ſtate, and opened the Seſſions with the following Speech.

His Excellency SIMON, Earl HARCOURT, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland, his SPEECH, to both Houſes of Parliament, at *Dublin*, on *Tueſday*, the 10th day of *October*, 1775.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOUR diſtinguiſhed loyalty to the King; your juſt attention to the honour and dignity of his Government; and your well regulated zeal for the peace and happineſs of your country, have made ſo ſenſible an impreſſion on my mind, during a three years reſidence amongſt you, that, encouraged by the experience of what I have ſeen, it is with the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction I meet you again in Parliament.

I am perſuaded that you entertain a grateful ſenſe of the bleſſings you enjoy under the mild and firm Government of the beſt of Sovereigns; and his Majeſty relies on the known zeal and loyalty of his ſubjects of *Ireland*, that, whilſt his Government is diſturbed by a rebellion exiſting in a part of his *American* Dominions, you will be ready to ſhew your inviolable attachment to his Perſon and Government, in the aſſertion of his juſt rights, and in the ſupport of his legal authority.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper accounts and eſtimates to be laid before you, that you may be enabled to judge of the proviſions neceſſary to be made for the ordinary expences of his Majeſty's eſtabliſhments, and for diſcharging an ARREAR which has been unavoidably incurred.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am happy to inform you, that, ſince your laſt meeting, His Majeſty's tender concern for the welfare of this Kingdom, hath induced him to paſs ſeveral laws in the *Britiſh* Parliament highly beneficial to your commerce, your manufactures and your agriculture.

By the act which extends the great advantages of *Britiſh* fiſheries to *Ireland*, a ſource of induſtry and wealth is opened to you, which has made other nations great and flouriſhing: Let me, therefore, recommend to your earneſt attention, the improvement of advantages, tending ſo obviouſly to promote your navigation and trade; in the purſuit of which you may depend upon my warmeſt aſſiſtance and ſupport.

The act which allows the cloathing and accoutrements neceſſary for his Majeſty's forces, paid from the revenues of this kingdom, to be exported from *Ireland*, is a particular mark of the royal favour; and even that which allows the importation of rape ſeed into *Great-Britain* from this kingdom, under certain regulations, connected with thoſe ſalutary laws paſſed in your laſt Seſſion, form ſuch a ſyſtem of agriculture and improvement as will, I truſt, ſecure riches and plenty to the people of *Ireland*.

A bounty granted by *Great-Britain* upon the importation of flax-ſeed, is ſo marked a recommendation of the linen manufacture, that it becomes needleſs for me to urge the moſt perſevering application to that ſtaple of your country.

The Proteſtant charter-ſchools, an inſtitution eſtabliſhed on the principles of wiſdom and humanity, and ſo peculiarly adapted to the preſent ſtate of circumſtances of this kingdom, are eminently entitled to your conſideration and care.

On my part you may be aſſured that I ſhall continue faithfully to repreſent your loyalty and zeal to his Majeſty; and that I ſhall chearfully co-operate with you in whatever may tend to advance the proſperity and happineſs of this kingdom."

Sir Charles Bingham enlarged on his Majeſty's goodneſs to Ireland, and the grateful ſenſe his ſubjects ought to entertain of the ſame, which demanded a ſtronger expreſſion of zeal and duty than ordinarily, adding that theſe acts had been principally obtained by the attention of Lord Harcourt, and the aſſiduity of Sir John Blaquiere. He thought if the Houſe were cold on the affair of America, it would make the Americans perſiſt longer in their rebellion; but if unanimous in their loyalty, it would bring it ſoon to an end, and prevent other nations from aſſiſting them. He then moved for an addreſs to his Majeſty, which he read; and it was, as uſual, a repetition of the ſpeech in every point, with thanks for continuing Lord Harcourt as Lord Lieutenant.

The addreſs was ſeconded by Mr. Townley Balfour.

Mr. Ponſonby roſe, to oppoſe agreeing to that part of the addreſs relative to the Americans, which he was ſorry was brought into queſtion there, as it was highly imprudent to do, ſince the Houſe could not decide upon it, as no man there was maſter of the ſubject for want of proper materials and proper evidence; nay, even if they had both, it was a ſubject too nice, too delicate, and too high for the commons of Ireland, nay it was alſo premature, as the Britiſh Parliament would meet in a few days, and they ought to wait for their determination. Beſides, they might by intermedling make themſelves ſubject to requiſitions for aſſiſtance not in their power to give. That taking notice of American affairs was like embarking on the wide Atlantic ocean, without a compaſs to ſteer by, or proviſions for the voyage. He inſtanced the ſocial war of the Romans, which was forced to be compromiſed to avoid deſtruction to the empire. He then moved as an amendment, in lieu of the paragraph in the addreſs, to ſay, the commons now concerned to ſee differences ariſe between his Majeſty's *Parliament of Great-Britain* and his colonies. That they relied on his paternal care to heal this breach, and though they had hitherto been ſilent on this affair, they ſhould now be wanting in their duty, if they did not expreſs their hopes of a reconciliation, and if, after the offer of conciliatory meaſures, the Americans ſhould ſtill ſtand out, his faithful ſubjects of Ireland would do their utmoſt to ſupport him.

Mr. Conolly ſeconded this amendment, and ſaid he had in the Britiſh Parliament oppoſed every act againſt the Americans; that they ought not to promiſe any thing on that head, as it would tend to a demand for a ſupply to enable Britain to ſubdue the Colonies, and the next ſtep would be to tax Ireland in the Britiſh Parliament; for it had been already aſſerted there, that they had an abſolute right to do ſo, without their conſent.

Mr. George Ogle urged it was wrong to bring even the idea of America into the Houſe; for if you take the part of the Americans you irritate England, and if you aſſiſt Britain you thereby vote away your own liberties. That they ought not too haſtily fix the ſtain of rebellion on two millions of fellow ſubjects. That the Engliſh longed for the Riſk-lands; and if you vote the Americans to be rebels, for reſiſting a taxation where they are not repreſented, what can you ſay when the Engliſh will tax you.

Sir Edward Newenham ſpoke on the ſame ſide of the queſtion, and obſerved, if they voted againſt America, whenever matters were decided the Americans would remember it, and not take a yard of our linen, nor ſend us any of their flour in any extremity.

Sir John Blaquire replied, that the addreſs was only to teſtify our loyalty, and nothing farther; that the original diſpute was now loſt in the conſequences; that he was not empowered to call the Americans by any other name than that of rebels; that no ſupply would be aſked or expected on their account; and that on the Scottiſh rebellion, and all other wars, the commons always addreſſed to declare their loyalty. He added, that any mention in the Engliſh houſe of a right to tax Ireland, was only the raſh opinion of ſome individuals, not that of Government, and was wrong founded; and this addreſs would be of great effect to end the quarrel, when the rebels found they could have no countenance from hence.

Mr. Conolly ſpoke again, adding that the promiſe made at the augmentation of leaving 12,000 men always here for our defence was now broken.

Mr. Yelverton ſaid he expected a *different* motion from the gentleman who made it; that he could not call the Americans rebels, without at the ſame time allowing the right and authority of the Britiſh parliament to tax them; and no ſlavery can be more perfect, than to be taxed where men are not repreſented. He dwelt on the ſame arguments with Mr. Ponſonby and Mr. Ogle, and ſaid he would agree to the amendment rather than the original addreſs; but had rather every thing relative to America ſhould be totally omitted.

Mr. Dennis Daly obſerved, that the idea of taxing Ireland was to be found in the King's ſpeech at the opening of the laſt ſeſſions of parliament; but, indeed, they might permit Ireland to have one, whilſt the members would be tools to fleece the public.

Mr. Huſſy Burgh ſaid the motion was too ſudden, and they had not time to determine. No money could be voted, without paſſing through a Phalanx of Committees; but here a vote of the utmoſt conſequence to their liberties was urged in a moment. It might be a feather in the cap of the miniſter, but it had a poiſoned dart to the intereſts of Ireland joined to it. Gentlemen might argue on declarations againſt taxing Ireland; but ſhould thirty thouſand Engliſh ſwords enforce that doctrine, the eloquence of gentlemen would be but a weak defence againſt them. On what authority could they vote the Americans Rebels? On none but newſpapers; and he hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would move, that the proper Officers (Printer's Devils) ſhould lay them before the Houſe.

Mr. *Buſhe* ſaid ſuch an addreſs would moſt infallibly produce a requiſition for a ſupply to enforce the war againſt America; and if we agree to it, the next ſtep will be to tax Ireland in the Britiſh Commons.

Mr. *Huſſey Burgh* agreed it would be beſt to leave out the entire mention of America.

Mr. *James Brown* ſpoke againſt the amendment. The queſtion was put, and the Houſe divided: Ayes for the amendment, 49; Noes againſt it, 99.

Mr. *Gardiner* then moved, that the whole clauſe relative to the Americans ſhould be expunged.

Colonel *Brown* oppoſed it, and ſaid the whole troubles there aroſe from a ſpeech of Lord Chatham's, which was as unintelligible as St. Athanaſius's Creed.—The Houſe divided: Ayes for keeping the clauſe, 90; Noes for expunging it, 50.

Captain *Wilſon*, juſt before the queſtion was put, ſaid, no reward the King could give could ſatisfy his conſcience, if he voted for the clauſe.

Mr. *Huſſey Burgh* then oppoſed the promiſe of granting for arrears, and moved the queſtion for adjournment, on which the Houſe divided: Ayes for adjournment, 39; Noes againſt it, 82.

Mr. *Charles Bingham* agreed to add the word *unavoidable* before *arrears*, and then the Houſe agreed to the addreſs, and a Committee was appointed to draw it up.

Colonel *Roſs* moved an addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant, which was carried, and the Houſe adjourned, as it was near twelve o'clock.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 30.

We have juſt received an account of the taking 14 whites, and 2 ſlaves, which were on board a tender ſent out, as it is thought, to plunder the inhabitants on the ſeaboard, and to pick up ſuch other baſe wretches as might be found to join in this accurſed trade, as they had 8 ſtand of ſpare arms, beſides other military ſtores, on board. On Friday the 22d inſtant advice was received at Hampton, that the tender was at anchor between the Lighthouſe point and the mouth of York river. Captain Alexander, with 12 privates of his rifle company, Lieutenant Colmiſe and Enſign Holder, as volunteers, together with 6 other gentlemen volunteers from the Muſquetto, were detached, under the command of the aforementioned officer, who found the tender at anchor, as had been reported. The party continued reconnoitering the coaſt till about day-light, notwithſtanding the great ſeverity of the weather. In the courſe of the night, which was exceedingly tempeſtuous, ſhe cut her cable, and drifted on ſhore, when the crew left her, and betook themſelves to flight. The party proceeded to examine, and after purſuing ſome diſtance, found the crew, whom they took, and brought to Hampton. On further examining the veſſel, which could only be done by wading, as the ſtorm continued, and the breakers were ſo violent, that thoſe in the attempt were frequently beat off their feet, twenty four ſtand of arms, ſome new regimentals, and ſome other particulars, were found on board.

Colonel Howe, we underſtand, has taken upwards of 50 tories in and about Norfolk, whom he intends ſending to this city.

A remarkable inſtance of Lord Dunmore's humanity. A ſhip from Cameron, in North Briton, with about 250 Highlanders, conſiſting of men, women, and children, was bound to Newbern, in North-Carolina, but forced, by bad weather, and other accidents, to put into Norfolk, in this colony. Lord Dunmore, whoſe troops had a few days before been defeated in the battle at the Great Bridge, forced theſe poor people on ſhore, ſeized their ſhip for accommodating his tory friends, who after the battle fled from Norfolk, on board the ſhips, and other veſſels, lying in the harbour, and left his other countrymen, with their wives and children, to periſh, for want of ſubſiſtence, in a ſtrange land. In this wretched condition, they petitioned Colonel Woodford to take them under his protection. This petition was tranſmitted by that brave officer to the general convention, ſitting at Williamſburg, who immediately gave orders that the Colonel ſhould take them under his protection, relieve their immediate wants, and afford them all aſſiſtance, to conduct them to North Carolina, the place of their firſt deſtination. In conſequence of theſe orders, Colonel Woodford ſent the Highlanders in waggons, under a proper eſcort, to Suffolk, from whence, by order of the Committee of Safety, they are to be conducted to North Carolina, agreeable to the order of the convention. The Committee of Safety of this Colony have wrote to the Committee of Safety of North Carolina, informing them of the diſtreſſes of theſe poor people, occaſioned by Lord Dunmore's cruel treatment, and requeſting them to give directions for their relief and accommodation, till they ſhall arrive among their friends in that province, amongſt whom they intended to ſettle. Lord Dunmore had forced about 160 of theſe unfortunate people into his ſervice; but upon being informed of the humane intention of this Colony, they deſerted him, and joined their wives and children, except two maidens, who were detained as bedmakers to his Lordſhip.

The laſt accounts from Norfolk were dated the 25th inſtant, when the Liverpool, with the Otter, Kingfiſher, their tenders, and Lord Dunmore's ſhips the Eilbeck and William, were lying before the town with ſprings on their cables. The captain of the Liverpool had very *decently* demanded a ſupply of proviſions, which was *decently* refuſed by Colonels Howe and Woodford. The expreſs ſays that he heard cannon all day Wedneſday and Thurſday, and ſuppoſes that that had occaſioned a cannonade. An inceſſant firing has been heard by many people from that quarter.

Lord Dunmore, we hear, is ſadly tormented with a violent *head-ach* and *palpitation* at the *heart*.

Thurſday being the anniverſary of St. John the Baptiſt, the Cabin Point Royal Arch Lodge of free maſons met, according to cuſtom, and walked to church in proceſſion, in mourning, in honour of Peyton Randolph, Eſq; late Grand Maſter of Virginia, being the only tribute of applauſe the lodge had in their power to pay to the exalted memory of this great man, the friend of Maſonry and of his country, the pattern of benevolence and the ſocial duties.

Intelligence is juſt come to town that we have taken a tender at Hampton, on board of which was Mr. Goodrich. It ſeems ſhe is very valuable.

Extract of a letter from Col. Elliot, to the Hon. the Preſident of the Convention, dated Hampton, Dec. 29.

"I had brought into Hampton river, the night before laſt, a ſloop (in ballaſt) Capt. Bartlett Goodrich, who has

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette*. No. 2455.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1776.

The New-York Poſt not arriving till Eleven o'Clock on Tueſday Night (after our Paper was ready for the Preſs) we chearfully take this Method of gratifying our Readers with the following Intelligence brought by him.

LONDON, October 28.

AS ſoon as his Majeſty's Speech had been read in the Upper Aſſembly by the Lord Chancellor and Clerk of that Honourable Aſſembly, Lord Townſhend roſe up, and in a very manly and maſterly manner went fully into the unhappy diſputes betwixt America and this country; at the concluſion of which, he moved an humble Addreſs to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious ſpeech. His Lordſhip was ſeconded by Lord Dudley. The Marquis of Rockingham was the next who ſpoke; he differed greatly in opinion from the two firſt-mentioned Lords, and at the end of his ſpeech propoſed an amendment to the Addreſs, which brought on a very intereſting and long debate, in which the following Right Hon. Members aſſiſted with the three above, Lord Rochford, Lord Coventry, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Sandwich, Lord Lyttleton, the Biſhop of Peterborough, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Effingham, Lord Groſvenor, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Gower, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Shelburne, Lord Warwick, and Lord Ferrers; after which the queſtion was put for agreeing to the amendment, and the houſe divided, when the numbers were as follow; Not Contents 69, Proxies 11; Contents 29, Proxies 0.

The Houſe again divided upon the Addreſs as originally moved for; Contents 66, Proxies 10; Not Contents 33.

The Houſe broke up about eleven o'clock, and adjourned till next day.

The arguments in the Houſe of Peers turned entirely on American affairs. The Lords in A----------n candidly owned they had been miſinformed laſt year, and that their meaſures were conſequently founded in error, and had therefore failed of ſucceſs. This conceſſion furniſhed matter of ſevere remark to the Lords of the Minority; the B—— of P——— pointed out the falſe policy of continuing the diſpute with the Colonies, and urged adminiſtration to ſtop the further ravages of fire and ſword. The D—— of R———d followed the R———d P--te's argument with his uſual inaccuracy and inelegance of manner, but with much force of matter. Lord S———ne, in a warm and picturesque flow of words, painted the preſent ill effects of the conteſt, and ſhewed how much more fatal the conſequences might be if the unnatural war was purſued. His Lordſhip was extremely ſevere on Adminiſtration for the impotency and inexpediency of their meaſures; and after intimating that the introduction of foreign troops without leave of Parliament, was *high treaſon to the conſtitution*, hoped that the day would come, when thoſe who put that part of the ſpeech into his M-----y's mouth, which mentions their being ſent to Gibraltar and Minorca, would be called to a proper account, and undergo an exemplary puniſhment. Lord G------r ſpoke to the fallacy of the Addreſſes, and the unfair means uſed to procure them, which he proved by citing an inſtance of ſhameful partiality and undue influence, which fell within his own knowledge. Lord F----rs oppoſed the Addreſs.

The buſineſs of Parliament was opened in the Houſe of Commons by ſwearing in ſeveral Members; after which the Speaker read twice his Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne; whereupon Mr. Ackland, ſon to Sir Thomas Ackland, moved for a dutiful and loyal Addreſs to his Majeſty in a very elaborate ſpeech, highly commending the lenity and forbearance of government with reſpect to America, and enforcing the neceſſity of aſſuring his Majeſty of the approbation of the meaſures already taken againſt the Americans, and of firm ſupport from his faithful Commons in the proſecution of the war.

The motion for an Addreſs was ſeconded by Mr. Lyttleton, late Governor of Jamaica, who likewiſe expatiated on the neceſſity of ſtrengthening the hands of Government.

Lord John Cavendiſh moved for an amendment, which occaſioned a long and warm converſation, in which the Miniſtry were pretty roundly told of the fatal effects of the meaſures of the laſt ſeſſions.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor ſpoke againſt the Addreſs; called the war againſt the Americans a murderous war; and ſaid, that he ſhould conſider every ſubject who fell on either ſide as aſſaſſinated by the M-----r, and their blood to be laid to his charge; he concluded with recommending an Addreſs to the King, that he would be pleaſed to point out ſome method of conciliating the affections of the ſubjects of all parts of the empire.

Governor Johnſtone ſpoke on the inſufficiency of the preſent forces, to carry this favourite point of Adminiſtration! He averred, that a general diſſatisfaction prevailed amongſt the King's troops, already at Boſton; and that three field-officers of the five regiments, lately embarked at Cork, ſolicited leave to reſign; of this he pledged himſelf to bring evidence to the bar, and dared them to call for it.

General Conway defended the Americans with an unuſual warmth of argument: He called for information from the Treaſury Bench, what part of America we might deem our own: Aſked whether Canada, whether Halifax, nay, whether Boſton itſelf, owned at this Time the ſuperiority of the Britiſh arms?—He declared his conſcience forbad his aſſent to the b—ry of the Provincials, and therefore he firmly proteſted againſt the Addreſs.

Lord George Germaine replied to him in favour of the Addreſs, and conſequently ſupported the meaſure of government; but threw out nothing new, except that he had received a letter from Gen. Burgoyne, who ſaid, that notwithſtanding the diſtreſſes and obſtacles the King's troops met with, they were zealous and determined in defence of their country.

Col. Barre entered minutely into the conſequences of the ſummer campaign, deſcribed the ſituation of the King's forces as on a wen, or little excreſcence of land, blocked up within the walls of Boſton, and the fleet not even maſter of the river in which it lies: he drew a concluſion, that if an army of 22,000 of our forces, with 20,000 Provincials and a fleet of 22 ſail of the line, with more than as many frigates, were 3 years in ſubduing Canada, though compleated every ſpring—what little proſpect could there be for 10,900 men to effect the conqueſt of all America.—He told the Miniſter, that as he expected but little information from him, he would give him ſome: that he had received a letter from a Major Caldwell, who was ſettled on a large eſtate in Canada, who aſſured him, that the Canadians were not by any means to be driven into the war; that he had tried the arts of perſuaſion in vain; that he aſſembled about 1200 of them together, who came with large ſticks, but had concealed 400 firelocks in the woods, which they were determined to make uſe of againſt the Engliſh, if they forced them to take either ſide: Col. Barre further added, that General Carleton and Lord Pitt, were within a quarter of an hour of falling into the hands of Johnny Herbert, a barber, who was now a Major in the Provincial ſervice: he obſerved, that he and his friends were cenſured by the Miniſtry as the leaders of faction; that their converſation with each other was, which of them ſhould go to the Tower firſt; but this they regarded not; oppoſe the King they could not wiſh to do, for their anceſtors ſeated his family on the throne, but to carry their point againſt the preſent unfeeling Adminiſtration, he would readily go to the block.

Lord Barrington anſwered Governor Johnſton and Col. Barre, and denied the diſaffection of the officers, &c. aſſured the Houſe, that they would receive ſatisfactory accounts to the contrary in ſeven or eight days.

The Solicitor General likewiſe replied to C. Barre, accuſed him of drawing falſe inferences from his own premiſes, entered with great ſpirit into the merit of the preſent vigorous meaſures (admitting we had loſt all the places they would inſinuate) in order to put us upon a proper footing to enter even upon a negociation with the Americans.

At ten o'clock Mr. Burke roſe, and ſpoke for near two hours. He raiſed the laugh of the houſe at Lord N—'s expence, by repeating ſome vaunting expreſſions (which he declared had fallen from his Lordſhip in Parliament heretofore) and placing them in a ridiculous contraſt with the unfortunate events which have of late taken place. Speaking ſeriouſly of the preſent ſituation of affairs, he compared America to a people who had emancipated themſelves, and deſcribed the Mother Country as a piratical diſturber of the ports and the naval trade of the Colonies. The diſgraceful blocking up of our troops in Boſton he pourtrayed with his wonted ability of deſcription; and after lamenting the danger of this country, if the diſpute with America continued, he adviſed adminiſtration no longer to make England appear like a porcupine, armed at all points with acts of parliament, oppreſſive to the trade and freedom of America, but to ſhew a friendly countenance, and to meet the Coloniſts with open arms.

Mr. Charles Fox followed Mr. Burke, and with his uſual vehemence and aſperity aimed his ſatire perſonally at Lord N—, deſcribing his Lordſhip as the blundering pilot who had brought us into our preſent difficulties. "Adminiſtration (ſays Mr. Fox) exult at having brought us into ſuch a dilemma as the ableſt of men cannot extricate us from; they have reaſon to cry aloud in triumph, Lord Chatham, the King of Pruſſia, nay, Alexander the Great, never gained more in one campaign than the noble Lord has loſt—he has loſt a whole Continent—moſt able adviſer, moſt accompliſhed General!" Mr. Fox mixed his raillery with ſome very ſerious obſervations on the conduct of the Miniſtry, and took occaſion to mention the old political diſtinctions of Whig and Tory, deſcribing the preſent Members of A——n as enemies to freedom, and rank Tories.

As ſoon as he concluded, Lord North roſe, and after entering into a long juſtification of himſelf, and the plan of conduct he had purſued while in office (replying with conſiderable ſpirit to the inſinuations which had been thrown out againſt him by Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and other ſpeakers in oppoſition) his Lordſhip juſtified the meaſures of Adminiſtration, ſhewing, by ſtrong arguments, that they were founded as much in prudence and wiſdom as the ſituation of affairs would allow. His Lordſhip next entered into a diſquiſition of the Terms Whig and Tory, and proved that the preſent Miniſters acted on the true principles of Whiggiſm, and that the meaſures ſketched out in the ſpeech, and echoed back in the addreſs, as proper to be offered to America, were moſt likely to effect an honourable reconciliation.

At 20 minutes after one Mr. Dunning roſe. He pointed out the illegality of introducing foreign troops into any part of his Majeſty's dominions, without the conſent of Parliament, and ſhewed the bad tendency of ſuch a meaſure, and of what evil conſequences it might hereafter be productive, were it now ſuffered to paſs into a precedent. He was replied to by the Attorney General.

The Houſe did not riſe till paſt four o'clock on Friday morning. Upon a diviſion there appeared,

For the Addreſs, without any amendment	278
Againſt it - - -	108
Majority	170

The following is a Copy of the Petition of the Common Council to the Houſes of Lords and Commons, which was preſented to each Houſe by the Sheriffs on Thurſday laſt. They are both in the ſame words with only a variation of the addreſs.

The humble PETITION of the LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMONS of the City of LONDON, in Common Council aſſembled,

SHEWETH,

THAT this Court having taken into its moſt ſerious conſideration the preſent diſtreſſed ſituation of our fellow-ſubjects in America, are exceedingly alarmed for the conſequences of thoſe coercive meaſures, which are purſuing againſt them—meaſures that muſt (notwithſtanding the great uncertainty of their ſucceſs) eventually be productive of new and more burthenſome taxes, the increaſe of an enormous national debt; and finally, we fear the loſs of the moſt valuable branch of our commerce, on which the exiſtence of an infinite number of induſtrious manufacturers and mechanics entirely depends.

That his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed, in anſwer to a late humble and dutiful addreſs and petition to the throne, praying a ceſſation of hoſtilities with America for the purpoſe of obtaining time, and thereby giving an opportunity for a happy and laſting reconciliation with his Majeſty's American Colonies, to declare, that *he ſhould abide by the ſenſe of his parliament*, this court conceive it to be their indiſpenſable duty, thus early in the ſeſſion, in the moſt reſpectful manner to apply to this Right Hon. Houſe, that it will be pleaſed to adopt ſuch meaſures for the healing of the preſent unhappy diſputes between the mother country and the colonies, as may be ſpeedy, permanent, and honourable."

On Thurſday a new petition of Mr. Sayre to the Houſe of Commons, complaining of an undue election for the borough of Seaford, in Suſſex, was preſented to the Houſe by Mr. Sawbridge, Lord Mayor elect, and ſeconded by Sir George Yonge.

An account of what paſſed yeſterday on his Majeſty's going to the Houſe of Peers.—Mr. Sayre's commitment to the Tower having raiſed the curioſity of the public to an extravagant pitch, the ſtreets of Weſtminſter were crouded by eleven in the morning.—On Tueſday a hand bill, ſigned "A Poor Mechanic," was diſtributed in great numbers, which produced an anſwer on the following day, intimating that the Magiſtrates had provided effectual means to apprehend, and bring to juſtice, perſons attempting to violate the laws. Fifty thouſand of theſe laſt papers were diſtributed. Sir John Fielding's adverti ſement combined with the above circumſtances to make people imagine ſomething very extraordinary was to happen. The Middleſex Juſtices attended at the houſe of the Guildhall, Weſtminſter, at an early hour, and about 50 of their conſtables were ſtationed in the Court-room. Another large body of conſtables placed themſelves at the door of the Swan Tavern, Weſtminſter-bridge. At a quarter before one o'clock a body of about 40 conſtables paſſed through the Park to the Palace; and by this time the number of people, in the Park only, could not be leſs than 25,000; but their looks ſpoke peace and good humour; nothing like treaſon, or miſpriſion of treaſon—His Majeſty left the Palace about two; and the proceſſion was in the following order; two horſe grenadiers with ſwords drawn to clear the way; three ſtate coaches and ſix, filled with noblemen and gentlemen in waiting; a body of horſe-guards; trumpets; a body of yeoman of the guards; fourteen of his Majeſty's footmen, two and two; his Majeſty's coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horſes, with footmen on each ſide; a party of horſe-guards, followed by the conſtables almoſt under the heels of the horſes. All was quiet in the Park, ſave a few faint hiſſes, and a few, ſtill fainter huzzas. At the door of the Parliament houſe a little hiſſing. When the King arrived, the guns at Stangate were fired, and again on his leaving the houſe; and during the period of his being there, two of the horſe-guards paraded Parliament-ſtreet to ſee that all was quiet. His Majeſty was in the Houſe juſt 20 minutes, and he returned as peaceably as he went. The whole number of the people aſſembled on this occaſion were eſtimated at 60,000.

If his M------ had been taken into cuſtody yeſterday, it muſt have been by the ladies; for there were five women to three men, the Park through.

FRIDAY, *October* 27.

Reſolved and read ſeveral petitions for bringing in appeals.

The Lord Chancellor acquainted the Houſe that his Majeſty had been waited on purſuant to their order, to know when he would be attended with their Addreſs of Thanks; and that his Majeſty had appointed two o'clock. The Chancellor and ſeveral of the Members accordingly proceeded to St. James's, and preſented the following

Humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"*WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.*

"*With the utmoſt abhorrence and indignation we ſee the real deſign of thoſe deſperate men, who, by the groſſeſt miſrepreſentations, have deluded and precipitated our unhappy fellow-ſubjects in America, into meaſures no leſs ſubverſive of their own happineſs and true intereſts, than dangerous to the proſperity and ſafety of Great-Britain. The powers they have aſſumed, and the arbitrary and oppreſſive acts which they have done, leave no doubt of their traiterous purpoſe to induce the Colonies to ſhake off the controul of the ſupreme legiſlature, and to bury in an ungrateful oblivion, the remembrance of the great induſtry with which they have been planted; the foſtering care with which they have been nurſed; the many advantages which they have enjoyed, and the expence of blood and treaſure with which they have been protected by this nation.*

"*We cannot avoid expreſſing our concern, that the great tenderneſs with which your Majeſty has proceeded, and the conciliatory diſpoſition which appeared in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, inſtead of having the deſired effect of undeceiving the miſled, and eſtabliſhing a confidence in the parent ſtate, have been turned to the advantage, and made inſtrumental to the purpoſes of this dangerous attempt; and whilſt we acknowledge this to be the conſequence of the difference of intention which prevailed here and in America, we are penetrated with a juſt ſenſe of the motives which have regulated your Majeſty's endeavours to prevent, if it had been poſſible, the effuſion of the blood of our fellow-ſubjects, and the calamities which are inſeparable from a ſtate of war; but ſince the rebellion is now become more general, and manifeſts the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing and maintaining an independent empire, we cannot but applaud your Majeſty's reſolution to vindicate the rights, the intereſts, and the honour of this kingdom, by a ſpeedy and moſt deciſive exertion; and for this purpoſe, we think it our indiſpenſible duty to declare, that we will ſupport your Majeſty with our lives and fortunes; and being fully perſuaded, that in the preſent ſtate of theſe diſorders, the moſt active will, in its effect, be the moſt merciful mode of proceeding, we hear with pleaſure that your Majeſty has encreaſed your naval eſtabliſhment, and alſo greatly augmented your land forces. We are ſenſible of your Majeſty's kind conſideration, in having done it in ſuch a manner as may be the leaſt burthenſome to your kingdoms; and your Majeſty may be aſſured that we ſhall chearfully concur in whatever may be neceſſary to enable your Majeſty to profit of the friendly diſpoſitions of foreign powers.*

"*We are deeply impreſſed by the gracious motives which induced your Majeſty to ſend a part of your electoral troops to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, by which aſſiſtance this country will be enabled to employ a large number of its own eſtabliſhed forces in the maintenance of its authority; and we return your Majeſty our ſincere thanks for having ſo providentially pointed out to us a farther reſource in that national body of men, ſo conſtitutional in their nature, and ſo zealous in their duty, the militia of this kingdom.*

"*We cannot ſufficiently admire your Majeſty's benevolent declaration, that when the wiſhed-for period arrives, that the unhappy and deluded multitude, againſt whom this force will be directed, ſhall become ſenſible of their error, your Majeſty will receive the miſled with tenderneſs and mercy; and we are fully ſenſible of the wiſe and compaſſionate ſentiment which has determined your Majeſty to delegate authority to certain perſons upon the ſpot, to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons as they ſhall think fit, and to receive the ſubmiſſion of any province or colony which ſhall be diſpoſed to return to its*

allegiance; and we will moſt readily concur in granting to the perſons ſo commiſſioned ſuch further powers as may beſt tend to promote and effectuate your Majeſty's ſalutary meaſures.

"*Permit us, Sir, to offer our grateful acknowledgments to your Majeſty, for the full and explicit communication which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to make to us, and at the ſame time to expreſs the juſt ſenſe we entertain of the numerous bleſſings we enjoy, flowing from the ſource of never-ceaſing attention with which your Majeſty is occupied for the ſafety and happineſs of all your people; and we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we participate the ſame deſire which animates your royal breaſt, and feel no other wiſh than to re-eſtabliſh order and tranquility through the ſeveral parts of your dominions, upon the baſis of a cloſe connection with, and conſtitutional dependance upon, Great-Britain.*"

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

"My Lords,

I RECEIVE with the moſt ſenſible ſatisfaction this Addreſs, ſo fully expreſſive of your duty and loyalty to me. Nothing can be more acceptable than the aſſurances you give of your utmoſt ſupport to enable me to re-eſtabliſh order and tranquility throughout all my dominions, and I ſhall moſt heartily concur with any meaſures that may tend to ſo ſalutary a purpoſe.

FRIDAY, October 27.

A report was made from the Committee appointed to draw up an Addreſs to his Majeſty, that the Committee had drawn up an Addreſs, which was read.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty by the whole Houſe.

Ordered, That ſuch Members as are of the Privy Council do wait on his Majeſty to know when he will be attended therewith.

A motion being made for re-committing the Addreſs, a great debate enſued, in which moſt of the principal ſpeakers on both ſides took a very warm part. Particular objection was made to the following clauſe; "We thank-" fully acknowledge the gracious conſiderations which " induced your Majeſty to take this ſtep," (meaning the introduction of his electoral troops into the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon) The gentlemen in oppoſition conſidered this clauſe as a full approbation of the meaſure; whilſt the friends of Adminiſtration inſiſted it was no more than a compliment to his Majeſty's *good Intentions*, and left the meaſure itſelf a matter of future deliberation. Mr. W---burne and Mr. D--ning had a long converſation upon the different interpretations of the clauſe.

Mr. C---wall acknowledged that there had been miſmanagement *ſomewhere*; but whether by the Parliament in not granting a ſufficient force; by the Miniſtry in not properly applying the forces granted; or by the officers who had the command of them, in not exerciſing them effectually, he would not *then* aſſert, but probably might one day afford matter for enquiry in that Houſe. However, he could not avoid ſaying thus much in favour of Adminiſtration, that a miniſter in this country, though he may ſee much farther into future events than the reſt of his countrymen, cannot take any great ſtep without having the Cry of the people with him; had Government demanded 40,000 men the laſt ſeſſion to ſend to America, the people would have thought them mad, but now that the people were with them, he did not doubt of ſucceſs. He cenſured thoſe Members very ſeverely, who had voted laſt ſeſſion with Adminiſtration, and expreſſed themſelves very differently in this debate: He alluded particularly to Mr. Ch. Fox, who, he ſaid, as well as himſelf, had been raiſed to very important offices in the ſtate at too early an age.

Mr. Fox, in reply, proteſted that he had been deceived by the Miniſtry; he had been taught to believe that government had ſo many friends in America, that the appearance of a few regiments there would give them ſecurity in avowing themſelves, ſecure obedience to our laws, and enſure *peace*; that upon this principle he had voted for ſending over the forces laſt ſeſſion; *peace* was his object in that meaſure, but now that the Miniſter declared himſelf for *war*, he could not but object to his proceedings.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland ſaid, it would be ridiculous in Adminiſtration to recede at preſent, or to liſten to conciliatory meaſures, whilſt America was making ſo effectual a reſiſtance; that all Europe would ſay, we had felt our inability to enforce our rights, and therefore were glad to accommodate matters upon any terms; that when we had regained and re-eſtabliſhed our authority there, he would be happy to join in any plan for the better and more happy government of that part of the Empire. He ſaid it was not uncommon for Great-Britain to be unſucceſsful in the beginning, and victorious in the progreſs and concluſion of her wars, and that he was not at all diſmayed by the gloomy pictures which ſome gentlemen were pleaſed to draw of our perilous and deplorable ſituation.

Mr. Th--loe inſiſted that decency demanded that we ſhould return his Majeſty thanks for the conſiderations which induced him to take the ſtep, though we might afterwards condemn the meaſure. *Suaviter in modo, ſed fortiter in re*, ſhould ever be a maxim in Britiſh minds; he declared that it was his opinion that the Bill of Rights did not forbid the introduction of foreign troops into our territories abroad; that it only mentioned *this kingdom*; that conſequently he could no more ſee any illegality, than he could danger, in the meaſure.

Sir William W-ke inſiſted, that the Bill of Rights was only declaratory of rights exiſting prior to that act, that therefore the people were not to confine their claims to the literal terms of it, but to recur to the great principles upon which that declaration was founded.

Mr. D--ning argued upon the ſame grounds.

Governor Johnſtone arraigned the conduct of Adminiſtration pretty ſeverely; he declared that he was certain the Hanoverian ſoldiers could not be tried by martial law for any offences; that if they ſhould be tried, they would have an action in Great-Britain againſt their officers, and that if any of them ſhould be put to death, in conſequence of the ſentence of a Court Martial, thoſe who gave the ſentence would be guilty of murder according to our laws; he inſiſted, that our garriſons abroad were, in the true ſenſe of the word, a part of this kingdom, and he was againſt the clauſe as a dangerous precedent.

Mr. Grenville very pathetically deplored the ſtate of our national affairs, and was convinced, he ſaid, that nothing but misfortunes could be the conſequence. Let Adminiſtration, ſays he, call the Pope from Rome, the Mufti from Conſtantinople, the High Prieſt from the Synagogue, to their aid, let them put the aſſaſſinating knife into the hands of ſlaves, and teach them to butcher their maſters, yet ſtill the event muſt be ruinous to this nation. Suppoſe America conquered, its towns deſtroyed, its fields laid waſte, we muſt keep up a large ſtanding army to ſupport our triumph; but can we make them in ſuch a ſtate raiſe money ſufficient to pay for their own chains? Can we make them build up their ſhattered cities by force?

Mr. F---land, though he confeſſed his diſlike to the employing foreign mercenaries, without the conſent of Parliament, declared his objection to the recommitment of the Addreſs: He did not wiſh to impede the meaſures of Government at ſo critical a time, but he wiſhed the miniſter had called the Parliament together laſt ſummer, rather than take that ſtep without their concurrence, however neceſſary the ſtep might have been; he was ſorry, he ſaid, that ſo little advantage had been made of the grants made laſt ſeſſions for the purpoſe of enforcing American obedience, and threw out ſome ſevere remarks upon that *indolence* of temper, and *diſlike* to buſineſs, which ſeemed inherent in the character of the miniſter; and to this diſpoſition he attributed the little ſucceſs of what he *ventured to call* our ſummer's campaign in America; however, he ſweetened this doſe of cenſure with a great many compliments on the vaſt abilities and amiable diſpoſition of the noble Lord.

This called up Lord North, who, after ſome difference about order, obſerved, that he would not have perſiſted ſo much in his deſire to be heard, had not ſomething, which had fallen from the gentleman who ſpoke laſt, demanded a reply, which might not come ſo well at another time. He was greatly obliged to the gentleman, he ſaid, for that candor and boldneſs with which he had treated his character. He was not diſpleaſed to hear his faults from whatever motive they might be ſuggeſted; ſometimes, as in the preſent inſtance, they were ſuggeſted by candid, and ſometimes by malicious ones. Thoſe who ſuggeſted them from the firſt cauſe he thanked and eſteemed; thoſe who diſplayed them from the latter principle he deſpiſed. He confeſſed that indolence of temper which Mr. F--land had noticed, and that diſlike to buſineſs, but declared that he was forced into the poſt he now held; that ſtormy and tempeſtuous as the ocean is, through which he has to ſteer, he would never of his own accord abandon it till the ſtorm had ſubſided; he acknowledged he had been deceived in events, but that he had adopted his meaſures laſt ſeſſions to the then ſtate of affairs, not imagining that all America would have armed in the cauſe. It was eaſy, he ſaid, to ſee what has happened, but who could have foreſeen that things would happen ſo? Adminiſtration had proceeded upon the information they had received; if gentlemen were in poſſeſſion of better information, why did they not communicate it? He ſaid, that when he adopted the neceſſary plan of ſending Hanoverians to our garriſons, he had not a doubt of the legality of the meaſure; that if it ſhould be found that he was miſtaken in this point, though the matter itſelf ſhould be approved, any danger which might be dreaded from the precedent might be prevented by a bill of indemnity; that the neceſſity of taking ſuch a ſtep was clear, from the danger of confiding ſolely in our militia for the internal defence of the nation, however brave they might be; and if he had waited for the meeting of Parliament, our troops in Gibraltar and Port Mahon could not be brought over time enough to have admitted of an early and vigorous exertion of our forces againſt the rebels. To call the Parliament in ſummer would, he ſaid, have been exceedingly diſagreeable and burthenſome to the nation, and many inſtances could not be found in our hiſtory of a Parliament called ſo early as the preſent. He had, he ſaid, as great a veneration for liberty as any man in that Houſe; and he hoped the Americans were too brave and worthy of their glorious anceſtors, to heſitate a moment in their choice between ſlavery or war, between ignominy or death; but in the preſent inſtance there was no queſtion of ſlavery. Their friends have ſaid, that they only wiſhed to be put on the ſame footing on which they were in 1763. He aſſerted that Adminiſtration wiſhed for no more, and he could not believe that America, without money, without trade, without reſources, could continue to prefer a ruinous and laſting war with the incenſed power of Great-Britain, to the bleſſings of liberty and peace in a happy dependance on her. He ſpoke very pathetically of the integrity of his heart, and of the happineſs which he hoped to derive in the laſt moments of his life, from the teſtimony of his own conſcience, and concluded with a beautiful deſcription of the envied, ſplendid wretchedneſs of his miniſterial ſtation.

Col. B--re, in a very ludicrous manner, obſerved, that the noble Lord could very calmly bear to hear his faults announced from ſome quarters; that his Lordſhip ſtood the attacks of a certain *northern dialect* with a very good grace, and he was inſtantly ſhot dead with the *brogue*; and what was acknowledged to be extremely candid on one ſide of the Houſe, was downright malice from another; he kiſſes the rod in ſome hands, and is exceedingly docile, but is very ſore when the laſh is taken by ſome others. The reaſon, he ſaid, which induced all America to take arms ſooner than the noble Lord had expected, was to oppoſe a common enemy; the circumſtance put him in mind of a ſpeech made by Marſhal Scomberg to the Britiſh troops as they were croſſing the river Boyne in Ireland, *à le devoir mes infans, voila vos ennemis!* At length the Houſe was re-called to the queſtion by Sir George Y--ng, who propoſed an amendment, which being out of order was not put; after ſome altercation, the queſtion before them was put, and the Houſe divided, when the numbers were 176 to 72.

Lord North then moved for "leave to bring in a bill to empower his Majeſty to call out the militia when a rebellion appeared in any part of his dominions," which was carried, and the Houſe roſe immediately (about a quarter after one this morning) and adjourned till Monday.

This day, at 2 o'clock, the Addreſs of the Hon. Houſe of Commons was preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's.

This morning Stephen Sayre, Eſq; by virtue of a Habeas Corpus granted by Lord Mansfield, was carried from the Tower to Lord Mansfield's houſe, where his caſe was argued, when his Lordſhip was pleaſed to diſcharge him on bail, himſelf in 500l. penalty, and two ſureties in 250l. each.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, *January* 2, 1776.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to this Congreſs, that divers honeſt and well meaning, but uninformed people in theſe colonies, have, by the art and addreſs of miniſterial agents, been deceived and drawn into erroneous opinions reſpecting the American cauſe, and the probable iſſue of the preſent conteſt:

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the different Committees, and other friends to American liberty in the ſaid colonies, to treat all ſuch perſons with kindneſs and attention, to conſider them as the inhabitants of a country determined to be free, and to view their errors as proceeding rather from want of information than want of virtue or public ſpirit, to explain to them the origin, nature and extent of the preſent controverſy, to acquaint them with the fate of the numerous petitions preſented to his Majeſty, as well by Aſſemblies as by Congreſſes, for reconciliation and redreſs of grievances, and that the laſt from this Congreſs humbly requeſting the ſignal favour of being heard, like all the others, has proved unſucceſsful; to unfold to them the various arts of adminiſtration to enſnare and enſlave us, and the manner in which we have been cruelly driven to defend by arms thoſe very rights, liberties and eſtates, which we and our forefathers had ſo long enjoyed unmoleſted in the reigns of his preſent Majeſty's *predeceſſors*. And it is hereby recommended to all Conventions and Aſſemblies in theſe colonies liberally to diſtribute among the people the proceedings of this and the former Congreſs, the late ſpeeches of the great patriots in both Houſes of Parliament relative to American grievances, and ſuch other pamphlets and papers as tend to ellucidate the merits of the American cauſe. The Congreſs being fully perſuaded that the more our right to the enjoyment of our ancient liberties and privileges is examined, the more juſt and neceſſary our preſent oppoſition to miniſterial tyranny will appear.

And with reſpect to all ſuch unworthy Americans as, regardleſs of their duty to their Creator, their country, and their poſterity, have taken part with our oppreſſors, and influenced by the hope or poſſeſſion of ignominious rewards, ſtrive to recommend themſelves to the bounty of adminiſtration by miſrepreſenting and traducing the conduct and principles of the friends of American liberty, and oppoſing every meaſure formed for its preſervation and ſecurity, Reſolved, That it be recommended to the different Aſſemblies, Conventions, and Committees or Councils of Safety in the United Colonies, by the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures to fruſtrate the miſchievous machinations, and reſtrain the wicked practices of theſe men. And it is the opinion of this Congreſs that they ought to be diſarmed, and the more dangerous among them either kept in ſafe cuſtody, or bound with ſufficient ſureties to their good behaviour.

And in order that the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety, may be enabled with greater eaſe and facility to carry this reſolution into execution, *Reſolved*, That they be authoriſed to call to their aid whatever Continental troops, ſtationed in or near their reſpective colonies, may be conveniently ſpared from their more immediate duty; and the commanding officers of ſuch troops are hereby directed to afford the ſaid Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety, all ſuch aſſiſtance in executing this reſolution as they may require, and which, conſiſtent with the good of the ſervice, may be ſupplied.

Reſolved, That all detachments of Continental troops, which may be ordered on the buſineſs in the aforegoing reſolution mentioned, be, while ſo employed, under the direction and controul of the Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees, or Councils of Safety aforeſaid.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to all the United Colonies to aid each other (on requeſt from their reſpective Aſſemblies, Conventions, Committees or Councils of Safety, and County Committees) on every emergency, and to cultivate, cheriſh and increaſe the preſent happy and neceſſary union, by a continual interchange of mutual good offices.

And whereas the execrable barbarity with which this unhappy war has been conducted on the part of our enemies, ſuch as burning our defenceleſs towns and villages, expoſing their inhabitants, without regard to ſex or age, to all the miſeries which loſs of property, the rigour of the ſeaſon, and inhuman devaſtation can inflict, exciting domeſtic inſurrections and murders, bribing the ſavages to deſolate our frontiers, and caſting ſuch of us, as the fortune of war has put into their power, into goals, there to languiſh in irons and in want; compelling the inhabitants of Boſton, in violation of the treaty, to remain confined within the town, expoſed to the inſolence of the ſoldiery, and other enormities at the mention of which decency and humanity will for ever bluſh, may juſtly provoke the inhabitants of theſe Colonies to retaliation, *Reſolved*, That it be recommended to them to continue mindful, that humanity ought to diſtinguiſh the brave, that cruelty ſhould find no admiſſion among a free people, and to take care that no page in the annals of America be ſtained by a recital of any action which juſtice or chriſtianity may condemn, and to reſt aſſured that whenever retaliation may be neceſſary or tend to their ſecurity, this Congreſs will undertake the diſagreeable taſk.

Reſolved, That the Aſſemblies, Conventions, or Committees or Councils of Safety be requeſted forthwith to tranſmit to this Congreſs copies of all the petitions, memorials and remonſtrances, which have been by their reſpective colonies preſented to the Throne, or either Houſe of Parliament, ſince the year 1772, and that they alſo inform this Congreſs whether any and what anſwers were given to them. *Extracts from the Minutes*,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

January 17, 1776. NUMB. 2456.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

PURSUANT to the Act of Aſſembly for emitting £ 150,000 on Loan, the Truſtees have attended at their Office, in Philadelphia, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays in every Week ſince the Firſt of September laſt, in order to receive the Quotas and Intereſt then due from all Mortgagers in this Office, notwithſtanding which, many of them have not yet diſcharged their Payments due as aforeſaid.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, That the Truſtees will continue to attend, for the ſame Purpoſe, three Months longer, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays, at their OFFICE, at the Houſe of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-Street, in the City of Philadelphia; after which Time, the Borrowers in Arrear will pleaſe to obſerve the following Extract from the Act of Aſſembly abovementioned, viz.——"If Default ſhall be made or ſuffered, "in Payment of any Part of the Mortgage Monies "aforeſaid, whether of the Principal or Intereſt, "which the Mortgagors, their Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, ſhould or ought to pay, "according to the Days of Payment aforeſaid, in "their reſpective Deeds of Mortgage ſpecified, the "ſaid Truſtees, after ſix Months, next following "ſuch Default made as aforeſaid, ſhall iſſue their "Precept to the Sheriff of the County where the "mortgaged Premiſes ſhall lie, commanding him to "enter upon the Meſſuages, Lands, Rents and Hereditaments, reſpectively in the Deeds of Mortgage "ſpecified, and the ſame, or ſuch Part thereof as "ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge and ſatisfy the Mortgage Monies, with the Intereſt thereof, and Coſts "accruing on the Sale, to ſell, on the Premiſes, by "public Auction or Vendue, and convey to the higheſt Bidder, after at leaſt thirty Days public Notice "given of ſuch Sale, by advertiſing them in the "Newſpapers, and by affixing Advertiſements in ſome "of the moſt public Places in the County; and out "of the Monies ariſing by ſuch Sale, to raiſe the "principal Sums due and to become due, with the "Intereſt, Coſts and Charges accrued, returning the "Overplus, if any, to the Owners of ſuch Lands and "Hereditaments; and alſo to pay and deliver the "ſaid principal Sums and Intereſt to the ſaid Truſtees, "for the Uſe of the Province; which ſaid Precept, "the ſaid Sheriff is hereby enjoined and required "fully and impartially to execute."

Philadelphia, December 5, 1775.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

In Second ſtreet, 3 doors above Black-horſe Alley [Illuſtrated with a beautiful and accurate copper-plate plan of the city of New-York.]

GAINE's UNIVERSAL REGISTER, OR, AMERICAN and BRITISH KALENDER, For the YEAR 1776.

CONTAINING, the Kalender; Royal Family of Great-Britain, and extent and ſituation of England, Scotland and Ireland; Royal Family, &c. of France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Pruſſia, Ruſſia, Sardinia, Orange, Italy and Turkey; Engliſh Nobility, Scots Nobility, Archbiſhops and Biſhops of England, Privy Council, Knights of the Garter, Knights of the Thiſtle, Knights of the Bath, Secretaries of State, Lords of Treaſury, Lords of Trade, Lords of Admiralty, High Court of ditto, Poſtmaſters General, Army, Houſe of Commons, rank of Army and Navy, Royal Navy, Holydays at the Cuſtom-houſe, pay of the Navy, pay of the Army, precedency among men, precedency among women, Kings and Queens of England---of Scotland---of Great-Britain; Iriſh Nobility, Archbiſhops and Biſhops; enumerated goods ſubject to duty in America, deſcription of America, General Eſtabliſhment, Government of Weſt Florida---Eaſt Florida---Georgia---South-Carolina---North-Carolina---Virginia---Maryland---Pennſylvania and Lower Counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, upon Delaware---New-Jerſey---New-York; Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Church of England; Government of Connecticut---Rhode-Iſland---Maſſachuſetts-Bay----New-Hampſhire----Nova-Scotia---Newfoundland---St. John's----Canada; Miniſters and Congregations belonging to the Rev. Synod of New-York, &c. Aſſociate Preſbytery of Philadelphia, his Majeſty's forces at Boſton, Governors of New-York from the year 1664 to the preſent time, Governors of New-Jerſey, Governors of the Weſt-India Iſlands, Staff of the Army of the Thirteen United Provinces in North-America, State of the four regiments raiſed in the Colony of New-York, Royal Artillery raiſed in New-York, Officers in the troop of Light Horſe in New York, Independent Companies in New-York, New-Jerſey bills reduced to New-York currency, table of Intereſt, Roads, &c.

N. B. Likewiſe to be ſold by ſaid BROOKS, a good aſſortment of the very beſt black, white and mixed colour ſilk ſtockings; worſted, cotton and thread ditto, and ſocks; a good aſſortment of jewellery, pictures and maps, copper-plate writings, and drawing-books, as uſual; a variety of muſick, the beſt London made fiddles and fifes, Roman fiddle-ſtrings, with a great variety of other curious and ornamental Goods.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW CROCKET, deceaſed, late of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to ANN CROCKET, in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, or EMANUEL EYRE, in Kenſington; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to ANN CROCKET, Executrix. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY

JAMES AND DRINKER,

At their Store, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of ſuperfine, fine and inferior broadcloths, Wiltons and ſaggathies of various colours, black and cloth coloured quilted petticoating; alſo rattinets, ſhaloons, anteloons, durants, tammies and Joan's ſpinning or houſe-wife ſtuffs, double allopeens, ſtriped camblets; a variety of cotton velvets, vellures or ſpotted velvets; thickſets; mens worſted hoſe; womens worſted mitts, and black leather gloves and mitts; broad and narrow worſted quality; ſilk and hair and metal buttons; ſilk and hair and ſcarf twiſt; ſilk knee garters; Holland and fine white tapes; fine yard wide Iriſh linens; a good choice of fine long lawns and muſlins; cambricks; table-cloths; printed cottons, calicoes, and chintzes; maps on canvas; a variety of plain and figured ribbands; black, blue, white, and cloth-coloured India taffaties; cloth-coloured ſilk damaſk; half-yard and half-ell wide black perſians; ſilk allatches; black ſilk cravats; Leghorn hats, alſo an aſſortment of felt and caſtor hats; Engliſh paſteboards; hearth and duſt bruſhes; 3 thread ſeine twine, ſail-makers ſewing and bolt-rope ditto; Engliſh and Philadelphia made cordage; a parcel of china plates and diſhes, and crates of cream-coloured or Queen's ware, white ſtone ware; full-quart oval bottles; window glaſs of ſeveral ſizes; London-pewter baſons, diſhes, plates, ſpoons, and bed-pans; copper tea-kettles, copper and braſs warming-pans; braſs handles and eſcutcheons for furniture; braſs cocks; pinchbeck, white and yellow metal ſhoe-buckles; ſleeve links; ſnuff boxes; temple ſpectacles; pocket looking-glaſſes; fiſh-hooks, ſtay-hooks, horſewhips; plated handled table-knives and forks, alſo beſt London made ſtag-handled and ſilver-capped ditto; razors; ſhoe knives, womens ſciſſars and ſhears, German or Dutch ſcythes and cutting knives; broad ſteel point ſhovels, broad weeding hoes; braſs and iron-headed fire-ſhovels and tongs; plain and braſs balled iron candleſticks, diſh ditto; ſnuffers; clothiers or jack cards; mill, pitt or frame, hand and wood-cutters ſaws; ſmith's files; croſs-cut files, &c. gimblets, black and bright augers, tap borers, ſocket chizzels, carpenters and ſhoe hammers, ſhoe pincers, carpenters box rules and carpenters compaſſes; ſplinter padlocks, ſtock, cheſt, cupboard, till, rimbed-cloſet and braſs knobbed locks; H, HL, and table butt hinges; pump and trunk nails, and 6d. ſharp and flat pointed nails, alſo ſheathing nails and ſheathing paper; wood-ſcrews; knitting needles; dripping pans; ſad irons, ſmith's anvils and vizes; ſlates and ſlate pencils; Weymouth bridle-bitts; a quantity of copper-raiſed furnace bottoms and flat bottoms; a quantity of whale fins, logwood, magnus, lump and powdered Spaniſh brown.

IRON CASTINGS, viz.

Pots and kettles, of various ſizes, from 3 to 45 gallons; Dutch bake-ovens, with covers; ſkillets, of different ſizes; cart and waggon boxes; ſaſh weights; bake plates; ſix and ten-plate cloſe ſtoves, of ſeveral ſizes; open or Franklin ſtoves, of a large and ſmall ſize; iron cogs for Dutch fans.---The metal of theſe caſtings is remarkably tough, and they are neatly finiſhed.

Alſo PIG and BAR IRON. *Firſt-Month* 3, 1776.

THE moſt violent Toothach cured in a few minutes without drawing, by an eſſence which gives immediate eaſe therein; by applying this Eſſence outwardly it will remove all kinds of ſwelling in the cheeks or pain in the ears, and is an abſolute cure for the headach if ever ſo violent; it likewiſe eaſes the rheumatic pains in any part of the body; it is ſo harmleſs that it may at any time be made uſe of agreeable to the directions: This valuable Eſſence is prepared and ſold in bottles, at 5s. each, with particular directions in print for uſing it.

The true Italian Pomade de Venus, whoſe excellent virtues are well known in the great world, for preventing the hair from falling, preſerving it in its priſtine vigour and colour, and even in caſe of baldneſs, it cauſes the hair to grow thick and ſtrong, it beguiles time if uſed as a waſh, not ſuffering the leaſt appearance of wrinkles, ſcarf, or grey hairs, it plumps up the ſkin, adds a chearful bloom to the countenance, and though it gives a ſudden and healthful luſtre to the features, it is ſo innocent that it may be eat with the greateſt ſafety; it is excellent as a lip ſalve: This valuable acquiſition is ſold at 3s. per pot, with directions in print for uſing it.

Golden Medical Cephalic Snuff, excellent for relieving headachs, dimneſs of the eyes, and ſeldom or ever fails in curing recent deafneſſes, &c. &c. (Price 2s. 6d. per bottle) with directions for uſing it.

Britiſh Tooth-powder and Tincture for the Gums, it takes off foulneſs from the teeth and gums, renders them beautiful, faſtens ſuch as are looſe, prevents their decaying, and entirely cures the ſcurvy, and all diſorders of the gums. (Price 2s. 6d. per box, and 2s. 6d. per bottle.) To be ſold at SAMUEL DELLAP's Book-ſhop, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, 3 doors above Strawberry-alley; by Mr. JAMES GALLICAR, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge; Mr. THOMAS HUGGINS, Merchant, at the Head of Elk; and Mr. GABRIEL LEWINS, Jeweller, oppoſite the Market-Houſe, in Baltimore-Town.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1776.

WHEREAS JACOB PARKER, of Mount-Holly, has adverſtiſed his premiſes in the ſaid town for ſale, wherein he mentions a convenient ſituation for a mill, if the water of an adjoining ſaw-mill was led acroſs the road: This is to inform the public, and particularly any who may incline to purchaſe the ſaid premiſes, that though the ſaid PARKER may have ⅞th of the ſaw-mill alluded to, that we, the ſubſcribers, will, with great propriety and juſtice, as we apprehend, oppoſe him or any purchaſing under him, to his or their right, from taking ſaid water acroſs the road intended, or divert it from the common ſtream as it now runs. ELLIS and ROBERT LEWIS, junior.

ALL *perſons indebted to the eſtate of* EDWARD HARRY, *deceaſed, late of Cumru townſhip, Berks county, and province of Pennſylvania, are hereby deſired to take notice, that unleſs they make payment of ſuch debts, on Monday, the 26th day of February next, at the houſe of Erhard Roſe, tavern-keeper, in Reading (where attendance will be given) they will be compelled thereto by law. Likewiſe all creditors to ſaid eſtate are deſired to come and receive their money; and all perſons having ſettlements to make are requeſted to attend on ſaid 26th day of February.*

¶ *JANE HARRY, Adminiſtratrix.*

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Merion, Philadelphia county, A large brindle COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

¶ THOMAS DAVID.

Meſſieurs HALL *and* SELLERS.

As the following deciſion of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey on the Act of the 12th and 13th of ANNE, *directing the mode of manumitting ſlaves, was given after great deliberation, and ſettles a point of importance to the inhabitants, you will much oblige a number of your readers by the publication of it in your paper.*

A Freeholder of New-Jerſey was poſſeſſed of two Negroe ſlaves, a man and his wife. The maſter, in his life-time, gave to both their freedom, declared in his laſt will that he had done ſo, and died about the year 1756.—The Negroes, after this manumiſſion, had ſeveral children, who all enjoyed a ſtate of freedom until laſt winter, when one of the daughters and reſiduary legatees of the former maſter ſeized and detained one of the young Negroes, and inſiſted that the manumiſſion of the parents was void, *becauſe the maſter had not given ſecurity purſuant to the act above-mentioned*, which, reciting "that free "Negroes are an idle, ſlothful people, and *prove very "often a charge to the place where they are*, enacts, That "any maſter or miſtreſs, ſetting at liberty any ſlave, ſhall "enter into ſufficient ſecurity to her Majeſty, her heirs "and ſucceſſors, to pay yearly to ſuch ſlave Twenty "Pounds during life, and if ſuch ſlave ſhall be made free "by any will, the executors ſhall enter into the ſecurity, "which, if refuſed to be given, the ſaid manumiſſion to "be void and of none effect."

On a Habeas Corpus, iſſued for the purpoſe, the Negroe was brought before the Court in May laſt, and the caſe was argued by council on both ſides; but, as it appeared to be a caſe of the firſt impreſſion, and of conſiderable importance, the Judges took time to conſider of it, and ordered another argument.

In November laſt the caſe was again argued, and on the day following the two Judges who attended the court gave their opinion, that the young Negroe was entitled to her freedom, and ordered her to be ſet at liberty from the illegal detention of the claimant; becauſe the manumiſſion of the old Negroes was good, as to the late maſter and the claimant under him, altho' ſecurity was not given as directed by the act. On this occaſion it was declared from the Bench, that the evident intention of the legiſlature was not to prevent Negroes from being ſet free, but to prevent the pariſh from ſuffering by their being made ſo, and that the law would receive its full operation by a conſtruction, which indemnifies the pariſh from the manumitted ſlaves. That to conſtrue the act in ſuch a manner as to make the manumiſſion void, as to the perſon manumitting, becauſe the law directed ſuch ſecurity to be given, or the manumiſſion to be void and of none effect, would be, to prefer a literal conſtruction to the clear intention of the legiſlature, and that nothing was more common than for the Judges to conſtrue an act according to the ſpirit of it, where the letter and ſpirit did diſagree—That to prefer a literal conſtruction of the act, ſo as to render the manumiſſion void as to the maſter, for his neglect of entering into the ſecurity required, would be, to permit him to illude the ſpirit, by reſorting to ſo unjuſt and iniquitous a principle, as that of puniſhing another perſon for the fault he himſelf had committed, and would promote deceit and impoſition, for, by the manumiſſion itſelf, the Negroe ſuppoſes himſelf to be perfectly freed, the maſter by that act *intends* to make him *believe* the fact to be ſo, and to put it in the power of the maſter, after the Negroe had exerted his induſtry, and had procured ſomething conſiderable for his children begotten in this ſuppoſed ſtate of freedom, to ſay the Negroe was not free, becauſe the maſter, either through deſign or neglect, had omitted to give the ſecurity directed by the law, would be a conſtruction too abſurd for a Court of Juſtice to make of any act of the legiſlature; and that it was a ſolid diſtinction, that an act may be good as to one perſon, and void as to another.

It may not be improper to add, that by a late act, paſſed in the 10th Geo. III. the clauſe, upon which this deciſion was made, is repealed, and a maſter or miſtreſs, manumitting a ſlave, is directed to enter into a bond, to indemnify the townſhip from any charge or incumbrance, which may happen by any manumiſſion made after the publication of that act; in failure whereof, ſuch manumiſſion is (as in the old act) declared to be void, and of none effect.

By a ſubſequent ſection it is declared, that every maſter or miſtreſs of a ſlave, *not manumitted according to this act*, ſhall always be obliged to ſupport ſuch ſlave; ſo that the determination on the clauſe of the former act, ſo repealed, will very clearly be a rule of conſtruction of the one at preſent in force.

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

A CONVENIENT Store-Houſe, in the Townſhip of Coventry, Cheſter County, about 34 Miles from Philadelphia, which has been occupied for ſome Years paſt by John Murray, and is, perhaps without Exception, the beſt accuſtomed Store in the County, lying near ſeveral great Roads, as alſo ſeveral Iron-works, on French Creek. For further Particulars, enquire of Joſeph Moore, living in Elbow-Lane, oppoſite the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the Subſcriber, in Coventry aforeſaid. JOHN PUGH.

N. B. Any ſingle Perſon inclining to rent the ſame, who can be well recommended, may have Board and other neceſſary Accommodations, on reaſonable Terms, of the Subſcriber aforeſaid. ¶

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

WENT away, on the 12th of the Twelfth Month, 1775, *from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford, Glouceſter county, an Iriſh ſervant fellow, named Thomas Hendrick, about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, brown hair, thick lips; had on, or took with him, a pair of ſhoes, a pair of ſtockings, Deer-ſkin breeches, check ſhirt, two jackets, one light coloured, a broadcloth coatee, almoſt new, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by* JOSEPH BURROUGH. †

DUBLIN, October 14.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, October 11.

THE resolutions for the addreſs, read laſt night, having been committed, Sir Charles Bingham reported from the committee the addreſs purſuant thereto, which was read, firſt entire, then paragraph by paragraph.

When that clauſe relative to the Americans, which had been yeſterday the chief bone of contention, was read again, Mr. John Hatch propoſed to leave it entirely out; but ſince the great Majority on the former queſtion for that purpoſe ſufficiently ſhewed him that it was neceſſary to take ſome notice of the American troubles, and to teſtify to the King the loyalty of the Commons, he wiſhed gentlemen would agree to another clauſe which he had framed, and hoped would ſatisfy every Member. This clauſe imported, "to aſſure his Majeſty of the zeal and loyalty of his Iriſh ſubjects, who would be ready to teſtify their hearty attachment to his perſon and government, in all his juſt rights, and the ſupport of his legal authority, whenſoever his government ſhall be diſturbed in any, even the moſt diſtant part of his dominions."

Though this clauſe ſeemed to anſwer every intention, yet many gentlemen adhered firmly to the words of the addreſs, which were a tranſcript of thoſe in the ſpeech from the throne; and a debate enſued, which was carried on with great eloquence. The arguments of the preceding day were recapitulated, with very few additional reaſons; for indeed the ſubject had been then ſufficiently canvaſſed, and need not be repeated here;—ſuch as were either new or ſet in a different light, were to the following purport:

The eagerneſs with which gentlemen who ſupported the original addreſs inſiſted on the very words, and ſo ſtrenuouſly oppoſed any alteration, tho' they carry the ſame meaning, ſeems to evince that ſome particular deſign was couched under them—that it was intended, doubtleſs, to convey an approbation of thoſe miniſters, whoſe councils had cauſed and increaſed the troubles in America, and now breathe nothing but terror to its people. Theſe councils might be fatal, and to approve them indiſcriminately, without ſufficient grounds (and no evidence was before the houſe) would only aſſiſt the Britiſh Miniſtry to deceive the people, and blind the King. It was ſaid this addreſs was intended only to demonſtrate the loyalty of the Commons; and a Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir John Blaquiere) had declared there was no ſupply to be aſked now, in conſequence of this teſtimony. Perhaps none might be aſked now; but, in all probability, it ſoon may—and then they might be told, they had pledged themſelves to the King, to aſſiſt him againſt the rebels. But it ſeemed evident this clauſe was inſerted for another particular purpoſe. Lord Chatham had ſaid in the Britiſh Parliament, that Ireland, to a man, was in favour of the Americans; and this addreſs was intended as a reply to that ſpeech, and to inſinuate that it was the general ſenſe of the Iriſh nation, expreſſed by their repreſentatives, that the Americans were in actual rebellion: But it was well known many gentlemen in the houſe were of a contrary opinion, as well as the generality of the people without doors. An Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Solicitor General) had yeſterday mentioned the proclamation, and mentioned pains and penalties hanging over thoſe who ſhould act contrary thereto; but Members of Parliament were not to be intimidated by ſuch words, from a freedom of ſpeech, and a freedom of diſcuſſion; for proclamations are of no avail, unleſs ſanctified by law;—their intent is not to make law, but to declare and promulgate what the law is. The preſent diſpute is not between Ireland and the Colonies, with whom ſhe hath no connection, but between Great-Britain and her Colonies; and it would be as abſurd to take a part, as it would be if they were told a rebellion was broke out in the Eaſt-Indies. It was, indeed, an important ſubject, as great as ever came before any Senate; but it would be highly imprudent to interfere. It is clear they would deprive them of their chartered rights; and if reſiſtance againſt thoſe who would tear their liberties from them is deemed rebellion, all honeſt men would be rebels. That thoſe who ſay this clauſe is only to ſhew loyalty and zeal, deceive the houſe—it is more—it is to decide that the Americans are rebels, without any means of judging clearly they are ſo. It is evident they had a tax impoſed on them without their conſent, which tax was to be paid into the Britiſh treaſury, and not to center in the colonies themſelves: The reſiſtance againſt ſuch taxation ought no more to be ſtiled rebellion than that at the time of the revolution, which was brought about by reſiſting againſt oppreſſions.----Theſe arguments were principally uſed by Mr. Hatch, Mr. Chapman, Mr. French, Mr. George Montgomery, Mr. Barry Barry, Mr. Ogle, &c. &c.

On the other ſide, it was urged by Mr. Hellen, Capt. Jephſon, Col. Burton, and Mr. Carlton, that the words in the addreſs were proper. His Majeſty had acquainted the houſe with the moſt material and important occurrence that had happened ſince the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament; and hoped, that while his American ſubjects had departed from their duty, his ſubjects of Ireland would lay their hearts at the foot of the Throne, and teſtify their loyalty, and their intention to ſupport his *juſt* rights and *legal* authority. Could they refuſe to do that? This was all that was expected, and leſs they could not do with any degree of duty and conſiſtency. The amendment implied a doubt that the Americans were in rebellion; but can there be a doubt? Is not America in open war againſt the King's forces? Is not all civil order diſſolved? Is not the adminiſtration of the colonies in the hands of uſurpers? In this caſe, our ſilence would be deemed an approbation of their meaſures. A neutrality is impoſſible, as it would be impolitic to be maintained, as it would affront both. The Iriſh muſt declare, and for whom is it moſt juſt, moſt prudent, to declare? For Britain, who was breaking down the barriers againſt our trade, encouraging our manufactures, and extending our commerce; or America, who had refuſed to trade with us? The proclamation was not without ſufficient authority; it was legalized by the reſolutions of both the Lords and Commons: And the Earl of Chatham's ſpeech was not held of that conſequence, to be contradicted expreſly by an addreſs of that houſe, for many of his ſpeeches were more famous for their boldneſs than their veracity.

Mr. Huſſey Burgh had hitherto been ſilent, and had been employed in framing a freſh clauſe, as he thought that propoſed by Mr. Hatch went too far: It promiſed aſſiſtance againſt any diſturbances which this country was not able to afford. He communicated his amendment to that gentleman; who conſented to withdraw that which he had made. Mr. Huſſey Burgh then moved for the adoption of his clauſe, which was, "To aſſure his Majeſty of "their concern to hear that his government had been "diſturbed by any diſſentions in America; but they had "a firm reliance on the wiſdom, juſtice, and mercy of "his Majeſty's councils, to terminate them in the man-"ner that would be moſt advantageous to the whole of "his dominions."

This motion raiſed a freſh debate, in which moſt of the former ground was trod over again. Colonel Brown urged the neceſſity of contradicting the aſſertion of Lord Chatham.

Mr. Gardiner ſaid the Britiſh Miniſtry were acting like thoſe raſh practitioners who preſcribe immediate amputation, when any inflammation or gangrene comes on, which might be cured by gentler means; and that agreeing with the words of the original clauſe would carry us farther than we were aware.

Captain Hamilton gave a long detail of the proceedings of the different adminiſtrations from Mr. Grenville to Lord North: Said the laſt war was merely an American war, as it was undertaken ſolely on their account; inveighed ſtrongly againſt their ingratitude, and their behaviour in regard to the tea, and concluded they were abſolutely rebels.

Mr. Holmes ſpoke in favour of the addreſs; and Mr. Dillon declared he ſhould be againſt the amendment, as he was againſt making any mention at all of the Americans.

Mr. Huſſey Burgh expreſſed his terror of the conſequences that would reſult from joining in an addreſs, which ſupported ſanguinary meaſures and urged a vindictive adminiſtration to proceed to the laſt extremities. If the Americans were brought on their knees to the Miniſter, as had been the favourite expreſſion, they could expect nothing but ſlavery. A conqueror, when he held his ſword over the head of the vanquiſhed, has, indeed, been known to ſpare his life, but never to give him liberty. To keep the ſubdued colonies in a ſtate of ſubjection would require a large ſtanding army, and theſe troops would be ready, whenever required, to come over and deſtroy the liberties of the other ſubjects. Ireland would then be enſlaved, ſince thoſe who are ſlaves themſelves are the fitteſt to enſlave others, and Great-Britain itſelf would then become only the ſeat of a wide extended deſpotiſm. It is evident Britain has not relinquiſhed her deſign of deſtroying the rights of this kingdom; ſhe has torn off already one of the valuable privileges of a free nation, an appeal to the Houſe of Lords; and the book written by Molynex, in defence of Iriſh rights, was burnt by the hands of the common Hangman. They only wait an opportunity, and it would be wrong to give them the leaſt handle for one. An Hon. Gentleman (Capt. Jephſon) has called the Americans the Offſpring of Convicts, the Outcaſts of this Country: Many of them are ſo; but why this cruel inſult on perſons guilty of no crime? The law ſpared the lives of the forefathers who were criminals, but it is tenfold cruelty to deſtroy their guiltleſs children. Many gentlemen have doubtleſs undertaken to do, as it is called, the King's buſineſs in the Houſe, and are to be properly conſidered for it; but this is the Miniſter's buſineſs, and ought to have an extra charge.

Sir John Blaquiere replied, and repeated, that no ſupply was wanted in conſequence of this addreſs; he urged, that the acts in favour of Ireland were reſolved on before the war broke out in America, and therefore not held out as any inducement to this expreſſion of loyalty. That it would ſhortly appear, that 25,000l. per annum had been ſaved on the military eſtabliſhment, and near 30,000l. on contingences, therefore the King well deſerved any dutiful expreſſions,

Mr. Conolly and *Mr. Yelverton* replied in behalf of the amendment. The latter ſaid a proffer of loyal hearts would ſoon bring on a ſupply for the American war, as it was well known the Iriſh never gave their hearts without their hands; that the Miniſtry were acting the wiſh of Caligula: They had cut off the rights of thirteen or fourteen Colonies at once; Ireland would be next, and then, when liberty had but one neck, that too would be lopped off at one ſtroke.

Mr. Prime Serjeant and *Mr. Solicitor General* dwelt on the impropriety of the addreſs, and the queſtion being put on agreeing to the amendment, the Houſe divided,---Ayes, 52; Noes, 92; Majority againſt the amendment, 40.

When the queſtion was put on the original clauſe, Mr. Dillon oppoſed it, and the Houſe divided a ſecond time,---Ayes, 90; Noes, 54; Majority for the clauſe 36.

Thus the Addreſs was agreed to, as was that to the Lord Lieutenant, reported by Col. Roſs.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January 5.*

A Letter from Colonels Howe and Woodford to the Hon. the Preſident of the Convention, dated Norfolk, 10 o'clock at night, January 1, 1776.

"Between 3 and 4 o'clock a ſevere cannonade began from all the ſhipping, under cover of which they landed ſmall parties, and ſet fire to the houſes on the wharves. The wind favoured their deſign, and we believe the flames will become general. In the confuſion which they ſuppoſed would enſue, they frequently attempted to land; but this, by the bravery of our officers and men, we have hitherto prevented, with only a few men wounded on our ſide, and we perſuade ourſelves with a good deal of loſs on theirs. Their efforts, and our oppoſition, ſtill continue. We have ſtationed ourſelves in ſuch a manner as will, we believe, render every thing but burning the houſes ineffectual. We wait with impatience your farther orders, and are reſpectfully, &c."

Extract of a Letter from Col. Howe, to the Preſident of the Convention, January 2.

"The burning of the town has made ſeveral avenues, which yeſterday they had not, ſo that they may now fire with greater effect. The tide is now riſing, and we expect at high water another cannonade. I have only to wiſh it may be as ineffectual as the laſt; for we have not one man killed, and but a few wounded. I cannot enter into the melancholy conſideration of the women and children running through a crowd of ſhot to get out of the town, ſome of them with children at their breaſt. A few have, I hear, been killed. Does it not call for vengeance, both from God and man! It is but juſtice to inform you, that I had the pleaſure to find every officer ready to execute orders at a moment's warning, and that the men behaved with ſteadineſs and ſpirit. Col. Stevens went down at my command, and headed ſome men near the water, where he engaged a party who had landed, with the ſpirit and conduct of a good officer. Of my friend Col. Woodford it is almoſt needleſs to ſpeak; but I cannot avoid expreſſing, that I received from him every aſſiſtance which conduct and ſpirit could give me."

Extract of a Letter from Col. Elliot, to Col. Patrick Henry, dated Hampton, January 5, 1776.

"Encloſed you have the copy of a letter from Col. Woodford to me, dated 3 o'clock yeſterday, ſince which a ſnow and two ſmall veſſels have gone up to Norfolk. She appeared to have a great many men on board, but was not a veſſel of war. There are three others (one a brig) in the bay, this morning coming up, which Capt. Barron has juſt gone to look after. Some little time after my expreſs left Norfolk, with the encloſed, a very heavy firing began, and continued chief part of the night; and a conſiderable fire was diſcovered there about dark, which continued burning many hours."

Norfolk, January 4, 1776, 3 o'clock P. M.

"About a quarter paſt 3 on Monday afternoon the whole fleet began a heavy cannonade, which laſted 7 hours, without any intermiſſion, and indeed continued, off and on, till laſt night, ſince which we have been tolerably quiet. Under the fire of their ſhips, they landed in many places, and ſet fire to the houſes on the wharves. In theſe attempts, many of them, we are certain, were killed, and never failed being repulſed by our people. We had not a man killed, and only 5 or 6 wounded, one ſuppoſed mortally; and two or three women and children are ſaid to be killed. Providence certainly interfered in our favour, or more lives muſt have been loſt. They once landed and got into the ſtreets with field pieces, but were beat back with loſs, and no execution done by their fire. Nine tenths of the town are deſtroyed, but the fire is now out."

This morning Lieut. Batut, and 5 grenadiers of the 14th regiment, who were wounded at the Great Bridge, with 17 Tories, and 11 Negroes, arrived in town, under a ſtrong guard, from Norfolk. The wounded ſoldiers are ſent to the hoſpital, moſt of the Tories and Negroes lodged in the public goal, and Lieut. Batut, with a few others, admitted on their parole.

Yeſterday afternoon an expreſs arrived from York, with intelligence that two topſail veſſels, and one of a ſmaller ſize, had hove in ſight, which were ſuſpected to be two men of war and a tender, coming up to cannonade that town; upon which Capt. Gibſon, with his Weſt Auguſta boys, were immediately ordered to reinforce the troops ſtationed there, and prevent any of Dunmore's hell-hounds from landing to ſet fire to the houſes. Many gentlemen volunteers likewiſe went from this city, to aſſiſt their brethren of York; and our worthy Delegates, then ſitting in Convention, formed themſelves under that old intrepid warrior Col. Andrew Lewis, for the protection of the city. Capt. Gibſon had marched but a little diſtance from town, when he was met by Col. Henry, from York, with the agreeable intelligence, that the two large veſſels were one a proviſion veſſel from Cork, deep laden with beef, butter, potatoes, &c. the other from the Grenades, loaded with rum, ſugar, and ſeveral other neceſſaries, and the ſmall veſſel the brave Capt. Barron, carrying them up the river, out of the reach of the men of war.

CAMBRIDGE, *January 4.*

On Wedneſday, the week before laſt, Major General Lee ſet out for Rhode-Iſland: He was attended from hence by his guard and a party of rifle-men; and from Providence, by the cadet company of that place, and a number of minute-men. He entered the town of Newport the Monday following, preceded by the cadets, his guard, and the rifle-men. While there, he called before him a number of obnoxious perſons, to whom he tendered an oath of fidelity to the country, which was taken by all of them, excepting Col. Joſeph Wanton, jun. Nicholas Lechmere, and Richard Beale, two cuſtom-houſe officers, who refuſed taking it; upon which they were put under guard, and brought to Providence. The General, after having viewed the iſland, and given directions for erecting ſome fortifications, ſet out for Providence on Wedneſday, from whence he came to town laſt Saturday.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in a tranſport, which arrived at Boſton laſt week from London, informs, that 26 ſail of veſſels, laden with ſtores and proviſions, were, when he left England, failed or ſitting out for Boſton, for the ſupport of the garriſon the preſent winter; but that no troops may be expected before the ſpring: And that 110 fine large ſheep were brought out in the veſſel in which he came paſſenger, but that *only two* of them were carried into Boſton alive.

Laſt Saturday about 120 more of the inhabitants of Boſton arrived at Chelſea.

We are credibly informed, that the Miniſterial troops in Boſton are dying faſt with the ſcurvy; that it is judged their ſtores cannot laſt them many weeks longer; and that their fuel cannot laſt them but about ſix days.

It is confidently reported that General Howe is come to the determination of ſending out of Boſton all thoſe who refuſe to take up arms in the ſervice of the Miniſtry.

It is ſaid Admiral Shuldham is arrived at Boſton to ſupercede Admiral Graves.

At the ſame time arrived ſeven tranſports we hear without any troops.

WORCESTER, *January 5.*

Extract of a letter from an officer at Roxbury to his friend in this town, dated December 29.

"General P—— was over here yeſterday, informs us that ſome of our privateers have taken another prize, and were towing her into Beverly, ſaid to be one that came out with that which brought the Congreſs; ſhe has got the cannon belonging to the carriages that were taken in the laſt ſhip."

NEW-YORK, *January 11.*

Montreal, Dec. 2. "Laſt night General Wooſter received information by letters from Boucharville, that a plan was laid for cutting off the communication between General Montgomery's army and our garriſon, and at one ſtroke, to deſtroy all the friends of the United Colonies; that a magazine of arms, &c. was depoſited with a Captain of the Militia, that the ſcheme was concerted, and to be conducted by St. Luc Lacorne, who had a ſtrong party in readineſs to put it in execution.

"On this intelligence, Colonel Ritzma, with a detachment of 100 men, among whom was part of my company, was ordered in queſt of the principal perſons mentioned in the information.—About ten o'clock at night, embarked in three batteaus, croſſed the river, and marched about 12 miles to Boucharville, where we ſurpriſed and took St Luc Lacorne, his ſon in law, Major Campbell, and ſeveral others, whom we brought to General Wooſter, who ordered them to La Praire, in order to be ſent down to one of the United Colonies.

"I do not think the information was ſupported by ſufficient evidence, but it was ſuch as made it indiſpenſible for the General to act as he did; and St. Luc Lacorne was known to be a very dangerous perſon in Canada.—Our garriſon is weak, but General Wooſter is taking the moſt prudent and ſpirited meaſures to put it in the beſt order of defence poſſible.—I hope a full conviction of the very great importance of this place, and the neceſſity of a powerful army to defend the poſſeſſion, in obtaining which Providence has favoured us in ſo remarkable a manner, will ſtimulate the United Colonies to ſend ſpeedy and ample ſupplies of men, well fitted with every article neceſſary to that end; 10,000 men will ſecure the country againſt all attempts that may be made to retake it from them."

PHILADELPHIA, *January 17.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Continental Service, dated, Before Quebec, December 16, 1775.

"General Carleton eſcaped from Montreal by paddling with his hands by our men in the night, and got ſafe to Quebec, where he gave immediate orders for all that would not take up arms to leave the city.

" We have upon the Plains of Abraham, a battery of gabines filled with ſnow, and water poured on till it froze quite hard, which does very well, and we have ſome mortars in St. Roc, behind a Tory's houſe, at a little diſtance from the Palace gate, from both of which we have put them into ſome confuſion, and ſet the town on fire in ſeveral places; we have rouſed them up theſe five nights ſucceſſively, and I believe they are almoſt tired out. Yeſterday we ſent a flag of truce to them, which they would not receive, and it was with great difficulty the raw ſailors could be prevented from firing on the perſon who carried it. General Montgomery, in that, offered a ſafe convoy to Carleton, and Cramahe, Lieut. Governor, but he would not read it. Laſt Saturday night we made the Indians fire ſeveral letters into the town with bows and arrows, which were found by the inhabitants, and are circulating through the town. One was directed to the inhabitants, informing of our requeſts, and the conſequence of a refuſal;—and another to Carleton, threatning him with immediate death, unleſs he gave up the city. Was it not for Carleton, Cramahe, Colonel M'Clean, a Scotchman (who was taken up by the Congreſs at New-York, but denied all interfering in the diſpute, when at the ſame time he had a commiſſion to raiſe men) and Hanſlie, Collector of the Cuſtoms, we ſhould have been in Quebec before now; but in a few nights we are to take it by ſtorm, to play from both batteries, attack in the lower town, and ſcale the walls with ladders, which are almoſt finiſhed: All that get ſafe into the city will live well, for they are allowed to plunder, and take what they pleaſe."

By a gentleman, arrived here from South-Carolina, we are informed, that the miniſterial fleet, with Lord William Campbell on board, unable to obtain water or any ſupplies whatever, had ſailed, and it was ſuppoſed for Georgia. The women and children, who had left Charleſtown, were returned to it. And ſome of the principal Tories having been ſecured, their deluded neighbours were convinced they had been groſly impoſed upon, ſome of whom had given up their arms, and others joined the aſſociation. In ſhort, that all trifling miſunderſtandings were cleared up, and the whole province was united in oppoſition to the arbitrary meaſures of Adminiſtration.

By authentic advices from the Camp at Cambridge, of the 3d and 4th inſtant, we learn, that the bay and harbour of Boſton yet continue open; that a man of war is ſo ſtationed as to command the entrance of Salem, Beverly and Marblehead harbours—That 500 freſh troops had arrived from Ireland—two regiments had gone to Halifax—two had puſhed into the river St. Lawrence in hopes of getting to Quebec, which was very doubtful—That the two regiments arrived at Boſton were the 55th and 17th—That Admiral Shuldham was alſo arrived—An intelligent perſon got out of Boſton the 3d inſtant, who informed Gen. Waſhington that a fleet conſiſting of 9 tranſports, containing 360 men, were ready to ſail under convoy of the Scarborough and Fowey men of war, with 2 bomb veſſels and ſome flat-bottomed boats; their avowed deſtination in Boſton was to Newport, but it was generally ſuppoſed to be Long-Iſland or Virginia—That a number of other tranſports are taking in water, and they are baking large quantities of biſcuit in Boſton, ſome ſay for the uſe of the ſhipping, who are to lay in Nantucket-road on account of the ice, while others believe a more important movement is in agitation:—This perſon alſo informs, that they have not the leaſt idea in Boſton of attacking our lines, but will be very thankful to be permitted to remain quiet—That before Gen. Burgoyne's departure it was circulated through the army, in order to keep the ſoldiery quiet under their diſtreſſes, that the diſputes would ſoon be ſettled, and that he was going to England for that purpoſe—That they had intelligence at Boſton of 4 veſſels having ſailed from Hiſpaniola for this continent ſome time ago, laden with arms and ammunition.——Our advices conclude with the following anecdote:—That upon the King's ſpeech arriving at Boſton, a great number of them were reprinted and ſent out to our lines on the 2d of January, which being alſo the day of forming the new army, the great Union Flag was hoiſted on Proſpect-Hill, in compliment to the United Colonies—this happening ſoon after the ſpeeches were delivered at Roxbury, but before they were received at Cambridge, the Boſton gentry ſuppoſed it to be a token of the deep impreſſion the ſpeech had made, and a ſignal of ſubmiſſion—That they were much diſappointed at finding ſeveral days elapſe without ſome formal meaſure leading to a ſurrender, with which they had began to flatter themſelves.---When theſe accounts came away the army were all in barracks, in good health and ſpirits----That 5000 militia had taken the places of thoſe ſoldiers who would not ſtay beyond their time of ſervice; that they were good troops, and the whole army impatient for an opportunity of action.

The following gentlemen are choſen officers of the ſixth battalion of this province, which is to be raiſed in York and Cumberland counties, two companies in the former, and ſix in the latter.

Colonel. William Irvine.
Lieutenant Colonel. Thomas Hartley.
Major. James Dunlap.
Captains. David Grier, Abraham Smith, Samuel Hay, Jeremiah Tolbert, William Rippie, Moſes M'Clean, James A. Wilſon, Robert Adams.
Lieutenants. William Alexander, Bernard Eichleberger, John M'Donald, Robert White, William Bratton, John M'Dowel, Lewis Buſh, John Greer.
Second Lieutenants. Alexander Parker, Samuel M'Pherſon, John Alexander, —— M'Clelland, Edward Stille, Archibald M'Calliſter, junior, John Brooks, ---------- Brown.
Enſigns. Samuel Montgomery, William Nichols, William Graham, William Miller, William Luſk, John Murray, Robert Hoops, William Brown.
Adjutant. John Brooks.

IN CONGRESS, *January* 11, 1776.

WHEREAS it appears to this Congreſs, that ſeveral evil diſpoſed perſons, in order to obſtruct and defeat the efforts of the United Colonies in the defence of their juſt rights, have attempted to depreciate the BILLS of CREDIT emitted by the authority of this Congreſs.

Reſolved therefore, That if any perſon ſhall hereafter be ſo loſt to all virtue and regard for this country, as to refuſe to receive the ſaid bills in payment, or obſtruct or diſcourage the currency or circulation thereof, and ſhall be duly convicted by the Committee of the city, county, or diſtrict, or in caſe of an appeal from their deciſion, by the Aſſembly, Convention, Council, or Committee of Safety of the colony where he ſhall reſide, ſuch perſon ſhall be deemed, publiſhed, and treated as an enemy of his country; and precluded from all trade or intercourſe with the inhabitants of theſe colonies.

Extract from the minutes.
Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

From the ESSEX GAZETTE, *of January 4.*

Watertown, December 25, 1775.

THE Committee for propagating the manufacturing of SALT-PETRE, in the colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, having been ſo happy as to diſcover an eaſy, ſimple, and ſucceſsful method of making that article with earth from under old buildings, are ſufficiently warranted (from their own experience) to recommend the following proceſs as eaſy and infallible.

The ſubſcriber has himſelf aſſiſted in making 50 weight of good ſal-petre in five days by this method, and that from 40 buſhels of earth only taken from under one old houſe; and I know of no perſon who has tried the following method, but what has had nearly the ſame ſucceſs; and whoever tries the experiment, will meet with ſucceſs greatly to his ſatisfaction, provided his earth be good. For that purpoſe take earth from under any old building (whether meeting-houſe, dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable or other building) where the earth has been long covered from the weather; dig about 6 or 8 inches deep, and a little experience will teach you to chuſe that which is looſe, light and crumbly, and has a bitteriſh or ſouriſh allom-like taſte upon the tongue; light ſandy or loomy earth, ſuch as water eaſily penetrates, works the kindeſt. Fill your leech-tubs with thoſe earths, obſerving to run your liquor through three leeches one after another, before you bale it, pouring water on the ſecond and third leeches, until all the nitre is extracted, which you muſt judge by the taſte. When you have collected a ſufficient quantity of this liquor for boiling, you muſt have alſo in readineſs a quantity of common lie drawn from aſhes, of the ſtrength of about five gallons of lie drawn from a buſhel of aſhes; mix theſe two liquors together (in a proper veſſel) in the proportion of three parts of the former to one of the latter, and you will immediately perceive a turbidneſs to ariſe, and the liquor to look like new beer; let it ſtand quiet a few hours, and an earthy ſediment will ſettle to the bottom, leaving the liquor clear; remove this liquor (carefully from the ſediment) into your kettle, either by drawing it off at a tap 3 or 4 inches from the bottom of your ſettling-tub, or by carefully dipping it off as you pleaſe; boil down this liquor until you find (by ſitting a little in a cool place) it ſhoots pretty full of chryſtals, then dip it out into a tub, let it ſtand one or two hours to ſettle, then pour it off into wooden trays previouſly wet with cold water, and ſet them in a cool place, and in 24 hours you may pour off the liquor from the chryſtals; the liquor you pour off (called the mother of ſalt-petre) you may either boil down again until it will chryſtalize, or (which is leſs trouble) you may mix it with your next liquor while it is ſettling; if you have a mind for a large crop from one boiling, you may continue to fill the kettle you intend to boil off in with hot liquor from your other kettle, and that with cold liqour from your ſettling tub, until you think proper to bail off, obſerving all other directions as above; except you obſerve the liquor to look of a darkiſh colour, in that caſe dip it out into your ſettling tub, and after a proper time pour it off from the ſediment into your kettle, and boil it down and chryſtalize as above. It was in this way that I made 50 weight in five days. If you carefully obſerve the foregoing directions, your firſt chryſtals will be ſo clean, that (for further clarifying) they will need only to be put into a clean kettle, cover them about two inches with pure water, raiſe the heat until they are diſſolved, remove them from the fire, let them ſtand about 15 minutes to ſettle, pour it again into your coolers and ſet it aſide, when it will again ſhoot into chryſtals; the liquor you pour off you may boil down and chryſtalize again and again, until all the water is evaporated. This method of clarifying ſalt-petre is very eaſy, and if you find once doing it not ſufficient to render your ſalt-petre pure, you may repeat it as often as you pleaſe, and your ſalt-petre will loſe nothing but its filth; and I think this method preferable to that hazardous one of fluxing the ſalt-petre with a vehement fire.

I have met with ſeveral gentlemen who object to the foregoing method on account of the large proportion of alkaline lie made uſe of, ſuppoſing that the ſalt-petre thus produced may contain ſo much of the alkaline ſalt, as to render it unfit for the important purpoſe for which it is deſigned: Therefore, leſt this opinion ſhould ſo far prevail as to prevent people from entering fully into the practice of this ſucceſsful method, let it be obſerved, that nitre (proper ſo called) is a ſpiritous fluid matter, and will never become ſolid until it is fixed to and blended with ſome ſolid ſubſtance, which muſt ſerve it as a baſis, and becomes the cauſe of its ſolidity; and when it is imbibed by the above earths, it adheres to and becomes intimately blended with certain particles which are called its terrene baſis; and the only ſecret in making ſalt-petre (from theſe earths) conſiſts in ſeparating from the nitre this terrene baſis, and in furniſhing it with a vegetable alkaline baſis, and thus is formed that neutral ſalt, called ſalt-petre. This ſeparation and addition is performed by mixing the two lies as abovementioned, upon which mixing, the nitre (having a greater fondneſs for the alkaline ſalts than for its former earthy baſis) inſtantaneouſly forſakes its terrene baſis, and unites with the alkaline ſalts, and this earthy matter (being thus forſaken of the nitre) ſubſides to the bottom of the veſſel, in form of a light earthy ſubſtance; and when this ſeparation is thus performed, there is nothing more needful but to concentrate the nitre, by evaporating the water to a proper degree, and (without the leaſt difficulty) the whole of the nitre will ſhoot into ſalt-petre chryſtals, provided the lie had ſufficiently furniſhed it with an alkaline baſis, for it is abſolutely certain that the nitre will forſake its terrene baſis and form into ſalt-petre as far as it finds this alkaline baſis to form upon, and no farther, and the want of a ſufficient quantity of theſe alkaline ſalts has been the ſole reaſon why great numbers of perſons have either not been able to reduce their liquor to chryſtals at all, or elſe their chryſtals have been ſmall in quantity and very foul—therefore ſhould your nitre lie be very ſtrong you may add one third aſh lie inſtead of one quarter, ſhould the proportion be a little overplus, it will not in the leaſt injure your ſalt-petre.

WM. WHITING, Chairman of the Salt-petre Committee.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Dec. 27, 1775. Read and accepted, and ordered that Dr. Whiting ſee that the ſame be printed in the ſeveral news papers.

Atteſt. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Clerk.

As an encouragement to the good people of this province to engage in the manufactory of Salt-petre, agreeable to the above or any other eaſy proceſs, and which may be done by almoſt every farmer, we would juſt remind them that the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, on the 25th of November laſt,

RESOLVED, "*That the ſum of* TWENTY-FIVE "POUNDS *be paid for every hundred weight of good* "*merchantable Salt-petre, that ſhall be made and manu-* "*factured in this province, and delivered to the Committee* "*of Safety within the ſpace of twelve months,*" *or in proportion for a larger or ſmaller quantity.*

On Sunday next a collection will be made at ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, both morning and afternoon, for the benefit of the poor of that congregation.

MARRIED. At Princeton, DOCTOR BENJAMIN RUSH, of this city, to MISS JULIA STOCKTON, daughter of the Honourable RICHARD STOCKTON, Eſq;

*** The Officers of the ſecond battalion of the county of Bucks are earneſtly requeſted to meet at the houſe of Mr. John Bogart, on Thurſday, the 25th inſt. at 10 o'clock, when matters of the utmoſt importance will be laid before them.

IN COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1776.

Reſolved, That Doctor Cadwallader, Doctor Bond, Doctor Kuhn, Doctor Ruſh, and Doctor Shippen, jun. be requeſted to examine all candidates who ſhall offer as Surgeons to the different battalions, and that no perſon be appointed by this board to the office of Surgeon, without firſt obtaining a certificate of his abilities from at leaſt three of the above Gentlemen, and that they appoint a day for examanation as ſoon as is convenient.

Reſolved, That this Committee will, on the 12th of February next, proceed to the appointment of Chaplains to the ſix battalions raiſed in this province by order of Congreſs.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

Princeton, January 12, 1776.

THE Provincial Congreſs of New-Jerſey are to meet at the City of New-Brunſwick, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of this inſtant January, on Buſineſs of the greateſt Importance.

By Order of the Committee of Safety,
SAMUEL TUCKER, Preſident.

Cheſter, January 10, 1776.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 1ſt day of February next, on the premiſes, one full half part of one ſixth part of an Iron Forge, Slitting-mill, Griſt-mill, Saw-mill, and two Tracts of Land, containing 129 acres, and allowance; ſituate in Aſton, Thornbury and Middletown; and the other containing 3 acres, ſituate in Thornbury; ſubject to a mortgage to John Peirce, for 100l. bounded by land of Perſifor Frazer, Joſeph Talbot, Iſaac Taylor, and others; late the eſtate of James Thompſon; ſeized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. †

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 1ſt day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 100 acres; bounded by lands of Robert Walker, Samuel Ireland, Iſaac Montgomery, John Henderſon and Robert Cain; late the eſtate of Robert Montgomery; ſeize and taken in execution by

January 10 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ‡

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 2d day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Weſt-town townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 252 acres and one fifth of an acre, bounded by lands of Philip Taylor, John Yearſley, and Richard Collett; late the eſtate of John Hunt; ſeized and taken in execution by ‡

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 3d day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Laſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 142 acres; bounded by lands of James Sinclack, Jeffery Bentley, John Bentley, and Thomas Scott; late the eſtate of Patrick Carſon; ſeized and taken in execution by

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ‡

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 3d day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate on High-ſtreet, in the Borough of Cheſter, containing 30 feet in breadth, and 120 in depth; ſubject to an annuity or groundrent of 3l. per annum, to Joſeph Howell. And alſo a certain other meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate in Cheſter aforeſaid, containing in breadth 34 feet, and in depth 240 feet; ſubject to an annuity or groundrent of 2l. per annum, to Francis Richardſon; late the eſtate of John Schantlan; ſeized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ‡

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RUN away in the night of the 15th inſt. from the Subſcriber, living in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an Engliſh ſervant girl, named Ann Watſon, about five feet high, has dark hair, a pale complexion, and marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when ſhe went away a dark brown ſtuff gown, a blue quilt, check apron, red cloak, and black hat, wears a Queen's night-cap, made of plain linen; looks very innocent, but is given to drink. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ THOMAS DOWMAN.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 14th of September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Jerſey, within three miles of Philadelphia, a Dutch ſervant man, named Jacob Crips, about 27 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, round viſage, fair complexion, brown hair, has three large ſcars proceeding from one place on his forehead, is a butcher by trade; had on, and took with him, a half-worn felt hat, a light coloured thickſet coat, half-worn, a black and white ſtriped under jacket, one red ditto, with bone buttons, a pair of black pluſh breeches, ozenbrigs ſhirt, a pair of tow trowſers, white yarn ſtockings, and neats leather ſhoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MARMADUKE COOPER. *tf.*

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 7th inſtant, an apprentice lad, named *William Tonry*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well ſet, wears his own hair, of a ſandy colour, curled, fair complexion, between 19 and 20 years of age; had on, and took with him, a ſuit of ſuperfine broadcloth, of a purple colour, about half-worn, a blue ſurtout, a pair of leather breeches, and a pair of black knit breeches, one white ſhirt, two others of brown linen, one new the other patched in ſeveral places, ſeveral pair of ſtockings, worſted and yarn, two muſlin ſtocks, a beaver hat about half-worn, one pair of ſhoes. Whoever takes up the above apprentice and will bring him to the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

January 15, 1776. THOMAS HUMPHREYS.

N. B. The above *William Tonry* has been ſeen at Trenton, on his way to New-York, in company with one *William Gibney*, a deſerter from the firſt battalion in Philadelphia. They have both changed their ſurnames, *William Tonry* goes by the name of *William Brown*, and *William Gibney* by the name of *William Drake*. ¶

December 7, 1775.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Dublin, Philadelphia county, a ſorrel HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, has two white hind feet, paces and trots, is about 15 hands high, when he went away was ſhod behind and before. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and returns him, ſhall have the above reward. JOHN WEIS. ¶

[Advertiſements omitted will be in our next.]

In Committee, New-Caſtle, October 14, 1775.

A COMPLAINT having been made to this Committee, at a former ſitting thereof, againſt Capt. Alexander Porter, for not obſerving the 20th of July laſt as a day faſting and prayer, agreeable to the appointment of the Continental Congreſs, and for employing his Negroes in the buſineſs of his farm on that day, thereby ſhewing a contempt of the Congreſs, Captain Porter now came before the Committee, and, after diſclaiming all intention of offering any contempt to that reſpectable body, aſſented to the following conceſſions, which were voted ſatisfactory, viz.

Whereas Captain Alexander Porter has been charged with employing his Negroes in the Buſineſs of his farm, on the day appointed and recommended by the Honourable Continental Congreſs to be obſerved as a day of faſting, prayer and humiliation, at this alarming period; he the ſaid Captain Porter acknowledges the charge, and declares publicly before this Committee, that he is heartily ſorry for the ſame, and for the uneaſineſs or diſpleaſure thereby occaſioned to his countrymen; and promiſes, that for the future he will carefully avoid ſuch conduct, and ſtrictly obſerve the rules and directions of ſaid Congreſs.

A true Extract from the Minutes,
J. BOOTH, Secretary.

ALTHOUGH my conduct upon the above ſtate is apparently contrary to the reſolves of the Congreſs, yet as all tranſactions are to be conſidered and judged under the circumſtances upon which they are acted. I flatter myſelf the impartial public will not, upon being made acquainted with them, think that there was any intention in me of acting in contempt to that worthy body, but on the contrary, that my conduct was ſuch as any man (who would not wiſh to injure his country, at this alarming criſis, when a hearty and perfect union, in oppoſition to the meaſures purſued by the minions of power in adminiſtration, is neceſſary and expedient, to free our countrymen in America from a compleat ſyſtem of ſlavery) under the ſame circumſtances, would have adopted.—On Monday, the 17th of July, I began, with my Negroes, to ſecure near four thouſand dozen of wheat ſheaves in ſtack, &c. which they had been cutting for two weeks preceeding, and then ſtood in parcels in the field; the ſcarcity of men to be hired in harveſt laid me under the neceſſity of reaping all with my own Negroes.—The wheat ſtood ſo long ripe, before cut, that it began to ſpoil, and rendered the immediate ſecuring of it the more expedient, leſt wet weather came, which would have entirely deſtroyed the crop; my black people continued bringing home the produce of the harveſt field on the day recommended as a day of faſting, &c. by the Congreſs, and for ſome time after; and I in reality thought the ſecuring my wheat, which had taken the greateſt part of the year in raiſing, when in an immediate danger of ſpoiling, was a work of neceſſity; and as the works of neceſſity and mercy are allowed to be done even on the Lord's day, both by the laws of God and Man, I concluded, if there was a diſpenſation from divine inſtitutions in caſes of neceſſity or mercy, certainly no human reſolve was to be conſtrued with more rigour than a divine law. An apprehenſion prevailing in the neighbourhood of the Negroes riſing, and deſtroying the white people, occaſioned ſeveral families to keep watch all night, expecting every minute to be attacked by them, was a further reaſon which induced me to keep them at work that day, thereby preventing them running through the country, putting good people in fear, and, if any riſing to do miſchief was on foot, of an opportunity of conſulting about the ways and means of effecting it.—For theſe reaſons I employed my Negroes in the buſineſs of my farm, and not in contempt of the order of the Congreſs, whoſe ſalutary meaſures, in defence of the liberties of America, I hold in the greateſt reverence and eſteem, and will ſupport them to the utmoſt of my power.

But it is worthy of obſervation, that although the work was done the 20th of July, and publicly known, there was no notice taken of it by the Committee, who had frequently ſat, until the 1ſt of October, the time the election for the repreſentatives for the county came on; then a few individuals, from principles of malice or envy, or from a deſire of obtaining a ſeat in the Houſe of Aſſembly, either for themſelves or their friends, made the complaint to the Committee of Inſpection for New-Caſtle county, and carried their malicious intention by a bare majority of votes; the Committee reſerving to me the liberty of publiſhing to the world the circumſtances attending the tranſaction, in juſtification of my conduct, together with their publication.

ALEXANDER PORTER.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

THAT valuable LOT of GROUND and premiſes, whereon he now lives, at the corner of Fourth and Pine-ſtreets, containing in breadth, on Fourth-ſtreet, 20 feet, and extends, on Pine-ſtreet, 60 feet, whereon is erected a good three-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, a frame ditto, two-ſtory, with a bake-oven; alſo a good ſtable and yard. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to JAMES BROWN.

N. B. The whole is clear of groundrent. ¶

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, and may be entered on the beginning of April next,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of 183 acres, and 144 perches of land, or thereabouts, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county of Bucks, about 17 miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the road leading thereſrom to Wright's-town; there are on the premiſes a new ſtone dwelling-houſe and log kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, ſmith's ſhop, barn and ſtables, a never-failing ſpring of water near the door, alſo a young orchard of 120 trees; about 100 acres are good arable land, 8 acres or thereabouts good meadow, and as much more may be made and watered; there is water in all the fields except one, which may with very little inconvenience be ſupplied. A ſtream of water, which ſcarcely ever fails in the drieſt ſeaſon, runs through the premiſes, on which may be erected any kind of water works; the ſituation is high and pleaſant, and near ſeveral merchant mills and places of worſhip; the whole is in good repair. The title and terms will be made known, by applying to MATTHIAS FENTON. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

AN *ENGLISH* SERVANT Maid's Time, who has 3 Years and 7 Months to ſerve, can waſh, iron, and ſow exceeding well, has been uſed to Children; ſold for Want of Employ. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

December 12, 1775.

CAME to the plantation belonging to the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Lancaſter county, ſome time in June laſt, FOUR SHEEP. The owner thereof is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take them away. JACOB ENK. ¶

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of January inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Faans, the Sign of the King of Pruſſia, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued into the Northern Liberties, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, ſouthward of Poplar Lane, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front 40 feet, and in depth 230 feet, to a certain intermediate ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets aforeſaid; together with all and ſingular other the buildings and improvements on the ſaid lot erected; ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of John Duffy; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of January inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Anthony Fortune, in Southwark, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front 19 feet, or thereabouts, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground of Silas Ingles, George Hardin, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of ----- per annum; late the eſtate of Samuel Ridley; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Cheſter County, Twelfth-Month 13, 1775.

To be ſold by public vendue, on the 20th day of the Firſt-Month next, at the houſe of Joſeph Gibbons, in Weſt-town, the following articles, viz.

A WEAVER's LOOM, Slays and Geers, with other utenſils fitting to carry on the weaving buſineſs; alſo a ſtove, and ſome wearing apparel, mall and wedges, pitching axe, &c. likewiſe a ſilver watch, with ſundry other articles; late the effects of Francis Miller; attached for the uſe of the ſaid Miller's creditors, and ſold by GEORGE ASHBRIDGE, THOMAS TAYLOR, and CALEB JAMES, Auditors.

N. B. All perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid *Miller*, are deſired to give their attendance, at the houſe of Jacob James, in Goſhen, on the 27th day of ſaid month, in order to bring in their accounts, that the dividend may be adjuſted by ſaid Auditors. † 5 W.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of *Jeremiah Patterſon*, late of Cheſter county, that the Auditors appointed by the Court, intend to meet at the houſe of John Scott, in the townſhip of Willis-town, in ſaid county, on the 30th day of this inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the morning; at which time and place, thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid *Patterſon*, are deſired to attend with their accounts and vouchers, that their accounts may be proved before them according to law; the Auditors intending to make their report to the Court, as ſoon as poſſible, that a Dividend may be made among the Creditors: Such, therefore, as do not attend, may blame none but themſelves, if they ſhould be excluded. All perſons indebted to ſaid *Patterſon*, are deſired to come and pay the ſame forthwith, to prevent coſts.

JOSHUA ASHBRIDGE,
Firſt-Month 2, 1776. ISAAC MASSEY,
¶ JESSE GARRETT.

THIS is to deſire all perſons, who have any demands againſt *James Hutcheſon*, lately abſconded, to attend at the houſe of John Shultz, Innkeeper, in York-town, before us, on Monday, the 22d day of this inſtant January, with their accounts or demands, properly authenticated, in order to receive their dividends of the money ariſing from the ſale of the eſtate of the ſaid *James*, which was attached by the Sheriff, and ſold by MICHAEL HAHN, WILLIAM MATHERS, WILLIAM WHITE, Auditors.

THIS is to deſire all perſons, who have any demands againſt *William Murphy*, lately abſconded, to attend at the houſe of John Shultz, Innkeeper, in York-town, before us, on Monday, the 22d day of this inſtant January, with their accounts or demands, properly authenticated, in order to receive their dividends of the money ariſing from the ſale of the eſtate of the ſaid *William* which was attached by the Sheriff, and ſold by MICHAEL HAHN, WILLIAM MATHERS, WILLIAM WHITE, Auditors. ¶

Germantown, January 5, 1776.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 25th inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A LARGE commodious ſtone Dwelling-houſe, ſuitable for a Gentleman's country ſeat; with a large barn and cyder-houſe; alſo nine acres of very valuable land, being meadow, orchard, and garden; the houſe is ſituated nearly oppoſite to John Jones's tanyard. The vendue to be held at Andrew Heath's, in Germantown, at the Sign of the Sadler's Arms, at one o' clock in the afternoon; where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

MAGDALENE MACKANET.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid place, may know the terms, by applying to the abovementioned MAGDALENE MACKANET, or ANDREW HEATH. ¶

Philadelphia, January 4, 1776.

SHIP TIMBER,
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LARGE quantity, conſiſting of riſing timbers, floor timbers and knees; the riſing timbers to be from eight to nine feet long in each arm; the floor timbers from 17 to 19 feet long, to riſe from 20 to 30 inches in 14 feet, and to be left deep in the throat; the knees to be about 5 feet long in the arm and 6 in the body; the whole of the timber to be very large. Any perſon having a quantity of the above articles, may apply to DAVID THOMSON, or FRANCIS GRICE, Shipcarpenters, who will pay ready money for the ſame.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to take notice, that I have put my books, bonds, notes, and papers into the hands of George Campbell, of the city of Philadelphia, Attorney at law, and have impowered him to act for me in ſettling them. I further requeſt they will be ſpeedy in paying to him their reſpective debts, which will prevent their being put in ſuit againſt them. RANDLE MITCHELL.

SPERMACETI LAMP-OIL

Is continued to be ſold, at Four Shillings and Six-pence per GALLON, by

RICHARD WELLS,

In Arch-ſtreet, near the Sign of the LEOPARD. ALSO REFINED SPERMACETI, AND SPERMACETI CANDLES, in large and ſmall Boxes.

AN ENGLISH STOVE GRATE

WAS ſome time ago ſent to a perſon in the country by an unknown hand, but as it is ſuppoſed to have been deſigned for ſome other place, this public notice is given, and the owner is deſired to apply to the Printers for further information. ¶

A few PIPES of choice Teneriffe WINE,
PORT WINE, by the Quarter Caſk or Dozen,
Old BARBADOS SPIRIT, by the Hogſhead or Quarter Caſk,
WEST-INDIA RUM, Molaſſes, and Coffee,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY.
4 W.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the former Committee for this City and Liberties, for the purchaſe of Powder, Flints, Lead, &c. are earneſtly requeſted to ſend in their Accounts, on or before the 20th Inſtant to us, the Subſcribers, who are appointed a Sub-Committee for the receiving and ſettling the ſame.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE SCHLOSSER,
JAMES COPPERTHWAIT.

Philadelphia, December 5, 1775.

MRS. BRODEAU, from ENGLAND,

TAKES this Method of acquainting her Friends and the Public in general, that ſhe has opened a BOARDING SCHOOL, in Walnut-ſtreet, near the Corner of Fourth-ſtreet, where young LADIES will be genteely boarded, and taught to read and ſpeak the French and Engliſh Language, the Tambour, Embroidery, and every Kind of uſeful and ornamental NEEDLE-WORK.

Mrs. *Brodeau* hopes to prove by her Aſſiduity and Attention to the Morals and Behaviour of thoſe Ladies entruſted to her Care, that ſhe in ſome Meaſure merits the Recommendation ſhe has been favoured with from her native Country.

Any Perſon deſirous of Information concerning the Character and Recommendation of Mrs. *Brodeau*, may apply to either of us, ROBERT MORRIS, B. FRANKLIN.

BENJAMIN DAVIES

Has remaining on Hand, at his Store, in Third-ſtreet, 5 Doors below the Bunch of Grapes Tavern,

A QUANTITY of 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. and 8d. NAILS; BRASS, IRON, and SADLERY WARES; STEEL; CARRIAGE BOXES; IRON POTS, and BAKING KETTLES; which he will ſell very low for Caſh. ¶

MADE his ESCAPE from the Conſtable of Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county, the night of the 16th of November, 1775, a certain *Joſeph Doan*, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair; had on, when he went away, a white ſurtout coat; his other clothes unknown. Whoever will take up ſaid *Doan*, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have SEVEN POUNDS reward, paid by

¶ PHILIP HINKLE, Conſtable.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of LAWRENCE GROWDON, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge their ſeveral Debts, in order to enable the Subſcriber to pay off the Legacies, due by the laſt Will of the ſaid LAWRENCE.

¶ JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Executor.

JOHN FISHER, Bruſhmaker,
Of the Borough of Lancaſter,

BEGS the favour of the public, eſpecially thoſe farmers who are provided with large troops of hogs, to ſave the briſtles, and bring them to the next ſtore or ſhop, if too far from Lancaſter; and the gentlemen ſtore and ſhop-keepers are hereby humbly requeſted to pay for each pound of briſtles (combed) One Shilling Pennſylvania currency. The briſtles may be taken off when ſcalded, and then the wool combed out. The gentlemen ſtore and ſhop-keepers are hereby further humbly requeſted, as patriots, to encourage the ſaving of that uſeful article the briſtles, and not to refuſe any, whether of old or young hogs, brought them for ſale. They ſhall run no riſk, but be very well ſatisfied for their trouble. The ſaid John Fiſher continues to carry on the bruſhmaking buſineſs in all its branches, as formerly; where likewiſe may be had the beſt ſhining black-ball for boots and ſhoes; alſo a quantity of braſs wire fit for wind-wills, and other uſes, for a reaſonable price. Likewiſe hair mill-ſieves, and punch ditto, and wheat riddles of all ſorts and ſizes, tar buckets, cowſkin whips, curry combs, &c. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at New-Caſtle, on the 19th of Auguſt laſt, a ſervant newly come from Ireland, went under the name of *Brice M'Whenney*, and ſometimes calls himſelf *M'Kenney*, a thick chunky fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion and black curled hair; had on ſailor's dreſs, when he went away; it is thought he will pretend to be a deſerter from the regulars, as he is capable of teaching the horſe and foot exerciſe. Any perſon that will ſecure ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN MILES, living in Turbet townſhip, Northumberland county. ¶

Lower-Merion, Philadelphia County, December 19, 1775.

STOLEN laſt night, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, A BAY MARE, about 11 years old, near 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſhod before, a natural pacer, no brand or ear-mark. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, ſo that I get her again, and ſecures the thief, ſhall have THREE POUNDS, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare only. The perſon ſuſpected of ſtealing ſaid mare is a young man that ſquints, and had on a blue coat, red jacket, leather breeches, white ſtockings, and a red ſurtout. ¶ STEPHEN GOODMAN.

December 4, 1775.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Pennſbury, Cheſter county, near Brandywine, on or about the 16th of Auguſt laſt, a BAY GELDING, near two years old, neither brand nor ear-mark, a blaze, black mane and tail, with a ſwitch, remarkably long ſided and hollow backed, ſomewhat lighter coloured between the hind legs, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid colt, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, with reaſonable charges, and if ſtolen, for the thief and horſe, Fifteen Pounds, on conviction of the thief, paid by JAMES BRINTON. *Tbc.* 10 w.

RUN away, on the night of the 11th of November, 1775, from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield, Cheſter county, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named *John Slater*, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, a baſhful down look, grey eyes, light buſhy hair, thick clumſy legs, remarkably large round the ancle; had on, and took with him, an old beaver hat, grey napt ſurtout coat, with two capes, ſtriped linen coatee, an old light coloured jacket, without ſleeves, leather breeches, mended with cloth, brown yarn ribbed ſtockings, two pair of ſhoes, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by SAMUEL LEVIS. ¶

December 4, 1775.

STOPPED, on the firſt day of December, on Suſpicion of being ſtolen, A ſmall black COW HIDE. The Owner, applying to the Subſcriber, Tanner, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, may have it, paying the Expence of this Advertiſement. WILLIAM CORKER COOPER. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cocalico townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the 16th of October laſt paſt, a white grey HORSE, about 8 years old, and about 16 hands high, is a natural pacer, branded on the near ſide P. W. was ſhod all round, and the hair of the poll of his head, where the bridle commonly croſſes, has lately been trimmed very ſhort. There was taken alſo a new leather ſaddle and bridle. Whoever delivers the thief and horſe to the owner, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS, reward, and for the horſe only FOUR POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 8, 1775. § CHRISTOPHER WHEIDMAN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

January 24, 1776. NUMB. 2457.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

PURSUANT to the Act of Aſſembly for emitting £ 150,000 on Loan, the Truſtees have attended at their Office, in Philadelphia, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays in every Week ſince the Firſt of September laſt, in order to receive the Quotas and Intereſt then due from all Mortgagers in this Office, notwithſtanding which, many of them have not yet diſcharged their Payments due as aforeſaid.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, That the Truſtees will continue to attend, for the ſame Purpoſe, three Months longer, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays, at their OFFICE, at the Houſe of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-Street, in the City of Philadelphia; after which Time, the Borrowers in Arrear will pleaſe to obſerve the following Extract from the Act of Aſſembly abovementioned, viz.—"If Default ſhall be made or ſuffered, "in Payment of any Part of the Mortgage Monies "aforeſaid, whether of the Principal or Intereſt, "which the Mortgagors, their Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, ſhould or ought to pay, "according to the Days of Payment aforeſaid, in "their reſpective Deeds of Mortgage ſpecified, the "ſaid Truſtees, after ſix Months, next following "ſuch Default made as aforeſaid, ſhall iſſue their "Precept to the Sheriff of the County where the "mortgaged Premiſes ſhall lie, commanding him to "enter upon the Meſſuages, Lands, Rents and Hereditaments, reſpectively in the Deeds of Mortgage "ſpecified, and the ſame, or ſuch Part thereof as "ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge and ſatisfy the Mortgage Monies, with the Intereſt thereof, and Coſts "accruing on the Sale, to ſell, on the Premiſes, by "public Auction or Vendue, and convey to the higheſt Bidder, after at leaſt thirty Days public Notice "given of ſuch Sale, by advertiſing them in the "Newſpapers, and by affixing Advertiſements in ſome "of the moſt public Places in the County; and out "of the Monies ariſing by ſuch Sale, to raiſe the "principal Sums due, and to become due, with the "Intereſt, Coſts and Charges accrued, returning the "Overplus, if any, to the Owners of ſuch Lands and "Hereditaments; and alſo to pay and deliver the "ſaid principal Sums and Intereſt to the ſaid Truſtees, "for the Uſe of the Province; which ſaid Precept, "the ſaid Sheriff is hereby enjoined and required "fully and impartially to execute."

Philadelphia, December 5, 1775.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 5th day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 170¾ acres; bounded by lands of George Phipps, Griffith John, Robert Alliſon and others; late the eſtate of Daniel John; ſeized and taken in execution by ‡

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 6th day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 287 acres; bounded by lands of Robert Gamble, Alexander Rogers, William Daviſon and others; late the eſtate of James Martin; ſeized and taken in execution by ‡

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 7th day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, containing 63 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by lands of Samuel Armſtrong, William M'Kim, William Peoples, and Robert Allen; late the eſtate of John M'Pherſon; ſeized and taken in execution by ‡

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

Cheſter County, January 19, 1776.

To be LETT, and may be entered on the 18th Day of APRIL next,

THE Mills and Plantation, in Upper Providence, late the eſtate of Charles Linn, deceaſed; the mill-houſe built of ſtone, near 60 by 40 feet, 3 ſtories high, on a good ſtream of water, with 2 pair of ſtones; the merchant ſtones are Colognes, and are allowed to be extraordinary good, the others country ſtones, 3 bolting cheſts with good cloths in them, the hoiſting and bolting go by water; the plantation contains 66 acres, 4 fields of about 7 acres each, the ſoil good for grain or paſture, about 12 acres of good meadow, moſtly watered; on the place is a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, cow-houſe, and waggon-houſe. The terms may be known, by applying to the under-mentioned Executor and Executrix.

*** All perſons who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of the above-mentioned Deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame before the 15th day of February next, in order to prevent further trouble to ANDREW LINN, Executor, MARTHA LINN, and MARY LINN, Execut.

Northumberland County, December 13, 1775.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned not to take aſſignment of a Bond for Thirty Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, given by Jacob Foughts, of Buffaloe townſhip, Northampton county, to Bernard Earegood, bearing date the latter end of January, 1775, payable one year after date, and evidenced by Joſeph Green, as I intend to diſpute the payment thereof, it being fraudulently obtained. JACOB FOUGHTS. ¶

Philadelphia, January 22, 1776.

ROBERT DOVE

INTENDS declining buſineſs as ſoon as poſſible, and deſires all perſons that have any demands againſt him to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid. And all perſons who are indebted to him, by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances immediately, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity to put their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

N. B. He has for ſale, a quantity of Calf-ſkins and Soal-Leather, &c. which he will diſpoſe of very cheap, for caſh.

First-Month 15, 1776.

ISAAC and BENJAMIN CATHRALL, at their Store, at William Cooper's Ferry, oppoſite Philadelphia, have for ſale,

A LARGE aſſortment of fine yard wide and 7-8ths Iriſh linens, long lawns, cambricks and lawns, 6-quarter and yard wide muſlins; kenting and muſlin handkerchiefs; ſilk and thread gauze; white, brown, and black Barcelona handkerchiefs; romal ditto; cotton and check pocket ditto; mens white and black ſilk cravats; black India taffaty; ell-wide perſian ditto; white, black, and red perſian lining; diaper tablecloths, of various ſizes; a variety of chintzes and plain calicoes; mens ribbed, cotton and worſted hoſe; plain ditto; thread ditto; womens and childrens ditto; mens gloves and mitts; womens ſilk mitts; beſt ſattin kid ditto; fine and coarſe worſted ditto; purple and cloth coloured gloves and mitts; a variety of ribbands; napkin diaper; a good aſſortment of ſecond cloths, with ſuitable trimmings; velvets and velverets, of various colours; pluſh; thickſets; fuſtians; ſaggathies; nankeen patterns; mens beſt four threaded cloth coloured breeches patterns; common ditto ditto; mens and boys leather breeches; womens ſtriped ſilk and cotton gown patterns; brillion dorſettees; double and ſingle damaſks; ſilk ſaggathy; blue, green, black, and cloth coloured calimancoes; ſtriped and plain bengall; a great variety of camblets and camblettees, ſtriped and plain; Joan's ſpinning, of various colours; rattinets; ſhaloons; anteloons; durants, with mohair, buckram, ſewing ſilk; buttons of various kinds; wide and narrow quality bindings; ſilk ferritting; coatings, of different ſorts; ſcarlet ſerge; blue duffils; red ditto; ſtriped bed ticken and linen ſtripes; 3 and 4 buſhel twilled bags; twiſt for cloaks; coloured thread; ſlacks, crewels, and canvas; Tully's and other gartering; tapes; bobbin; mens red and blue caps; ivory combs; coarſe ditto; ditto with caſes; razors with ſtraps and hones; a large aſſortment of table knives and forks; ditto of beſt pocket knives; ditto of common ſort; ſhoe and knee buckles; plated ſhoe buckles; plain and carved ditto; beſt ſciſſars, and common ditto; ſilver locket buttons; ditto ſeals; watch chains and keys; frying-pans; warming ditto; mill-ſaw files; croſs and hand-ſaw ditto; temple ſpectacles; candleſticks; large table-ſpoons, ditto tea-ſpoons; darning needles, fine ditto; whole and half-hunter whips; China and other ſnuff-boxes; bibles and ſpelling books; two feet rules, and one ditto; braſs ink-ſtands; paper ditto; ſilver thimbles; ſhirt buckles; 6, 7, 8, and 9-inch HL hinges; cheſt locks; pincers; flat irons; pigeon and duck ſhot; ſpike and ſmall gimblets; large and ſmall ſlates and pencils; mens and boys caſtor and felt hats; wire, of various ſizes; whalebone, and paſteboards; hearth bruſhes; ſweeping ditto, and clamps; gallon, half-gallon, and quart bottles; a great aſſortment of Queen's ware, and flowered ſtone cups and ſaucers; ditto of glaſs ware; ditto of delph, and Nottingham ware; and a large aſſortment of common ware.—GROCERIES as follows, Liſbon and Mountain wine, Jamaica ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, anniſeed, molaſſes; loaf, lump, and muſcovado ſugars; chocolate, coffee, pepper, ginger, alſpice, raiſins; lamp oil, and ſweet oil, in flaſks; flour of brimſtone; roll brimſtone; copperas, redwood, madder; cream of tartar; glauber ſalts, Epſom ſalts; allom, ſtarch, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, and mace; camphire; indigo; coarſe and fine ſalt; tobacco and ſnuff; bed cords; leading lines; traces, &c.

GOODS at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, ſuppoſed to be STOLEN,

ONE brown boy's Bath coating ſurtout; one brown nap ſurtout; one black coat, in the pockets was one pair of gloves, and one pair black ſtockings, marked P. M. one pompadour Bath coating coat, with one ſilk handkerchief in the pocket; one pair claret cloth boys breeches; one ſtriped linen ſhirt; one white ditto; one green jacket; two handkerchiefs, one marked J. S. B; one pair ſpeckled ſtockings, worſted; one pair grey ditto; one coverlid; one check handkerchief; one copper jug; two hats; one book, the royal calendar; one blue and one red jacket.

Salem, January 15, 1776.

To be SOLD, or LETT to the Shares,

THE unexpired Term of Six Years to come (from the 25th of March next) of, and in, a plantation, ſituate in the county of Salem, and townſhip of Manington, adjoining lands of Edward Keaſby, Eſq; containing 70 acres upland, newly cleared, of an excellent ſoil, and capable of producing all ſorts of grain, equal to any in theſe parts; alſo 90 acres drained meadow, and 20 acres more may be made; there are on the premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe, with ſeveral out-houſes, and a well of good water at the door: It may be entered on the 25th of March next. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ‖ ISAAC AMBLER.

Philadelphia, January 16, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS FOTHERGILL, late of this city, Pewterer, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid by ¶

ROBERT JEWELL, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, Firſt-Month 22, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM DICKINSON, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be paid by MARY DICKINSON, and CADWALADER DICKINSON, Execut. ‡

WENT ADRIFT from my Shallop, oppoſite Cheſter, on the 24th Day of December laſt, a ſmall Moſes built BOAT, branded on the Stern Sheats with I. LLOYD. Whoever takes up ſaid Boat, and ſecures her, ſo that I can get her again, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward, paid by

Darby, January 15, 1776. ‖ ISAAC LLOYD.

LONDON, October 28.

THE following, it is ſaid, was the amendment propoſed on Thurſday laſt in the Houſe of Lords, by the M-----s of R-----m.

"That we behold, with the utmoſt concern, the diſorders and diſcontents in the Britiſh Colonies rather increaſed than diminiſhed, by the means that have been uſed to ſuppreſs and allay them; a circumſtance alone ſufficient to give this Houſe juſt reaſon to fear that thoſe means were not originally well conſidered, or properly adapted to anſwer the ends to which they were directed.

"We are ſatisfied by experience that the misfortune has, in a great meaſure, ariſen from the want of full and proper information being laid before the Parliament of the true ſtate and condition of the Colonies; by reaſon of which, meaſures have been carried into execution injurious and inefficacious, from whence no ſalutary end was reaſonably to be expected; tending to tarniſh the luſtre of the Britiſh arms, to bring diſcredit on the wiſdom of his Majeſty's councils, and to nouriſh, without hope of end, a moſt unhappy civil war.

"Deeply impreſſed with a melancholy ſtate of public concerns, we ſhall, in the fulleſt information we can obtain, and with the moſt mature deliberation we can employ, review the whole of the late proceedings, that we may be enabled to diſcover, as we ſhall be moſt willing to apply, the moſt effectual means of reſtoring order to the diſtracted affairs of the Britiſh empire, conſiſtence to his Majeſty's government, obedience, by a prudent and temperate uſe of its powers, to the authority of Parliament, and a ſatisfaction and happineſs to all his people.

"By theſe means we truſt we ſhall avoid any occaſion of having recourſe to the alarming dangerous expedient of calling in foreign forces to the ſupport of his Majeſty's authority within his own dominions, and the ſtill more dreadful calamity of ſhedding Britiſh blood by Britiſh arms."

In the Houſe of Lords, on Thurſday, before any motion could be made for taking his Majeſty's ſpeech into conſideration, Lord C-----n roſe and preſented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London. The petition was accordingly received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.—The Lord C--------r roſe with ſome degree of warmth, and condemned the impropriety of the conduct of the noble Lord who preſented the petition; ſaid that it had been always a rule in that Houſe, on ſuch occaſions as the preſent, not to receive or enter upon any buſineſs whatever, till the ſpeech from the throne was previouſly taken into conſideration. He added, it was a compliment uniformly paid and expected; that a failure of it was looked upon as a mark of diſreſpect; but that, however, ſince the learned and noble Lord had thought proper to depart from that rule, he ſhould, in turn, beg leave to preſent a petition from the Freeholders, &c. of his Majeſty's Colony of Nova-Scotia. His Lordſhip then preſented the petition, in his place, which was of courſe read by the clerk. It is a very long one, and aſſerts the ſovereignty and ſupremacy of the Mother Country, in the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſpecific terms; makes offers of aſſiſtance, and teſtifies the loyalty, obedience and zeal of the Nova-Scotians, in expreſſions as the moſt zealous ſupporters of the claims of the Britiſh Parliament could poſſibly dictate. But before the Clerk had proceeded quite half through, the matter took a ſtrange turn; for after this political confeſſion of faith, the Nova-Scotians immediately change their note, and enter into a very long enumeration and detail of their *grievances*; condemn the whole ſyſtem of Colony Government; point out ſeveral modes of redreſs and regulation; and, in fine, become at once the authoritative *Counſellors*, and, if not the actual, at leaſt the virtual *accuſers* of their truſty *friends* the preſent *Miniſters*. When the Clerk was begining to read this part of the petition, it ſeemed to be the wiſh of ſome of the noble Lords in office and their friends to ſink it; but ſeveral of the noble Lords in oppoſition inſiſted that it ſhould be read through, that the whole might be received or rejected together. It was ordered to lie on the table.

The SPEECH *of the* LORD MAYOR, JOHN WILKES, *Eſq; laſt Thurſday in the Houſe of Commons, on the motion for an Addreſs to the King:*

Mr. SPEAKER,

I INTIRELY agree with the Honourable Gentleman, who ſeconded the motion for an Addreſs to his Majeſty, that every man ought now to ſpeak out, and in a moment ſo important as the preſent to the whole empire, I think it ill becomes the dignity and duty of Parliament to loſe itſelf in ſuch a fulſome, adulatory Addreſs to the throne as that now propoſed. We ought rather, Sir, to approach our Sovereign with ſound and wholeſome advice, and even with remonſtrances againſt the conduct of his Miniſters, who have precipitated the nation into an unjuſt, ruinous, felonious and murderous war. I call the war with our brethren in America, an unjuſt, felonious war, becauſe the primary cauſe and confeſſed origin of it is the attempt to take their money from them without their conſent, contrary to the common rights of all mankind, and thoſe great fundamental principles of the Engliſh conſtitution for which Hampden bled. I aſſert, Sir, that it is in conſequence a murderous war, becauſe it is an attempt to deprive men of their lives, for ſtanding up in the juſt cauſe of the defence of their property and their clear rights. It becomes no leſs a murderous war with reſpect to many of our fellow-ſubjects of this iſland, for every man, either of the navy or army, who has been ſent by government to America, and has fallen a victim in this unnatural and unjuſt conteſt, has been murdered by Adminiſtration, and his blood lies at their door. Such a war, I fear, Sir, will draw down the vengeance of Heaven upon this devoted kingdom.

"I think this war, Sir, fatal and ruinous to our country. It abſolutely annihilates the only great ſource of

[*For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 12.

Notwithſtanding Lord Dunmore's late proclamation for emancipating ſuch ſlaves as ſhould repair to his ſtandard, we are informed, by a correſpondent, that two of his own Negroes, with an overſeer, paſſed through Fredericksburg one day laſt week, on their way to his Berkeley plantation; ſo that it ſhould ſeem his Lordſhip has not been ſo very generous to his own bondmen as he wiſhed to be to thoſe who were the property of others, but whom neither *he*, nor even his *auguſt maſter*, have the ſmalleſt right to intermeddle with.

By advices from the army, we learn that all the mills at Tucker's point, with the Scotch diſtillery, and Mr. Sprowle's houſes at Goſport, are totally demoliſhed; as is likewiſe the chief part of Norfolk, a few houſes only remaining above the church, which are occupied by our troops.

Two deſerters from the Liverpool frigate inform, that a tender is fitting out for James river, on a pirating voyage; and that all the veſſels of war, but one, are ſhortly to come round to York-town.

The Hon. the General Congreſs have tranſmitted to the Convention of this Colony extracts of letters from Lord Dunmore to the commander in chief at Boſton, giving an account of the many *ſignal victories* he has gained over the *ſhirtmen*, and deſiring a farther reinforcement of men, with ſome caſh (5000l. ſterling, we hear) and then, he makes no doubt, he ſhall be able to fix himſelf at the palace in Williamſburg.

The brig from Cork, taken by Captain Barron laſt week, was bound for Boſton, loaded with pork, potatoes, eggs, wine, porter, cheeſe, and dried beef, and is ſuppoſed to be worth 5000 l. ſterling.

WORCESTER, *January* 12.

On Monday night, about 8 o'clock, a detachment conſiſting of three or four hundred men, under the command of Major Knolton, croſſed over to Charleſtown; part of them went over the Mill-dam, part paſſed through the enemy's abbetie on the common road from Cambridge to Charleſtown. They were conducted, as it is ſaid, by a young deſerter from the Welſh fuzileers; but be that as it may, their object was to burn the houſes which eſcaped from the great conflagration on the 17th of June; and to make priſoners a body of ſoldiers and carpenters who were reported to lodge in theſe houſes. The affair was conducted with the utmoſt ſilence, prudence, regularity and ſpirit;—the houſes were ſet on fire as directed, and the ſoldiers (five in number, and one woman) brought off priſoners. The Regulars in the fort of Bunker's-Hill, did not act with that regularity which thoſe gentlemen who labour hard to intimidate us, with the ſuperiority of red coats over brown coats, would perſuade us that regulars always do; for they kept a very hot and cloſe fire on abſolutely nothing at all, that is, they fired without an object. Our people calmly executed their purpoſe, laughed in ſecurity, and in ſecurity returned with their captives, without a ſingle man killed or wounded.

NEWBURY-PORT, *January* 5.

By Capt. Lee, who arrived here laſt Wedneſday from Malaga, we are informed, that on his paſſage he ſpoke with a large ſtore ſhip, from London, loaded with proviſions for the miniſterial troops at Boſton—The Captain of which informed, that he ſailed in company with a number of other veſſels loaded for the ſame purpoſe—and that the Miniſtry were to ſend 40,000 troops early in the Spring to America.

Captain Lee alſo informs, that the King of Spain has raiſed another army of 30,000 men, to go againſt the Moors and Algerines;—and that the Spaniards were greatly in our favour.

Extract of a Letter from a Maſter of a Veſſel in Antigua, to his Friend in Portſmouth, dated November 7, 1775.

"This day a veſſel arrived from Gibraltar, and ſays the Hanoverians, amounting to near 900, had arrived there, and the Engliſh troops embarked for England; the ſoldiers declare they will not fight the Americans; the Governor has thrown up his Commiſſion, and the people look upon Gibraltar to be SOLD."

NEW-YORK, *January* 18.

Copy of a letter from General Montgomery to General Carleton, dated Holland Houſe (near Quebec) Dec. 16, 1775.

"SIR,

"Notwithſtanding the perſonal ill treatment I have received at your hands, notwithſtanding the cruelty you have ſhewn to the unhappy priſoners you have taken, the feelings of humanity induce me to have recourſe to this expedient, to ſave you from the deſtruction which hangs over your wretched garriſon.—Give me leave to inform you that I am well acquainted with your ſituation: A great extent of works, in their nature incapable of defence, manned with a motley crew of ſailors, moſt of them our friends; of citizens, who wiſh to ſee us within the walls; a few of the worſt troops that call themſelves ſoldiers; the improbability of relief, and the certain proſpect of wanting every neceſſary of life, ſhould your opponents confine themſelves to a ſimple blockade, point out the abſurdity of reſiſtance—ſuch is your ſituation. I am at the head of troops accuſtomed to ſucceſs, confident of the righteouſneſs of the cauſe they are engaged in, inured to danger and fatigue, and ſo highly incenſed at your inhumanity, illiberal abuſe, and the ungenerous means employed to prejudice them in the minds of the Canadians, that it is with difficulty I reſtrain them, till my batteries are ready, from aſſaulting your works, which would afford them a fair opportunity of ample vengeance, and juſt retaliation.—Firing upon a Flag of Truce, hitherto unprecedented, even among ſavages, prevents my following the ordinary mode of conveying my ſentiments; however, I will at any rate acquit my conſcience. Should you perſiſt in an unwarrantable defence, the conſequences be upon your own head. Beware of deſtroying ſtores of any ſort, as you did at Montreal, or in the river; if you do, by Heavens there will be no mercy ſhewn."

Extract of a Letter from Montreal, dated Dec. 17.

"There is in this city a neat grand parade, before a large Church, in which is a ſett of bells. On the parade ſtands a holy Croſs, by the ſide of which was placed the buſt of a perſon, formerly honoured, eſteemed and beloved by people of all ranks, but now, like Milton's Lucifer, *alas how fall'n! how chang'd!* to the reverſe of what he was. On the night of the 15th inſtant, his head was ſevered from his body, and being faſtened by his ſide, in the morning was carried to the Hoſpital, but it is ſaid the beſt Surgeons declare they can do nothing for him, and that he is abſolutely paſt all cure.

"Our brother ſoldiers now before Quebec have thrown up ramparts of ſnow and water, which, when condenſed and frozen, are proved by experience to be ſufficient for the purpoſe. Who but Yankoos would have thought of ſuch a contrivance? or who but enthuſiaſts for Liberty would carry on a ſiege at ſuch a ſeaſon of the year?

"The Companies of the Captains Weiſenfelt, Cheeſeman, Mott, Varrick, and Quackenbos, are before Quebec; Captains Goforth's and Lyon's are ſtationed here, under Col. Kitzma. Captain Willet has the command at St. John's."

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

In CONGRESS, *January* 17, 1776.

Reſolved, That the Colonels of the ſeveral Battalions, ordered to be raiſed, do immediately order their Officers on recruiting ſervice, to ſuch parts where they are beſt known and have the greateſt probability of ſucceſs.

That the Recruiting Officers ought to be careful to inliſt none but healthy, ſound and able bodied men, not under 16 years of age.

That the Colonels of the ſeveral Battalions aforeſaid appoint ſome place or places of rendezvous to which the recruits may be ſent, and where the Battalions may be quartered.

That the greateſt attention ought to be paid to the behaviour of the Troops in quarters, that they may give no reaſonable cauſe of complaint.

That the quarters of the Troops be duly diſcharged once every week.

That an allowance of Ten Shillings per man be made to the Recruiting Officers, in lieu of their expences in recruiting, excluſive of the ſubſiſtence money allowed them, and that in caſe any men be inliſted contrary to the foregoing regulations, the pay they may have received, and the ſubſiſtence money that may be paid for them, ſhall be ſtopped from the pay of ſuch Recruiting Officers.

That the Colonels of the ſeveral Pennſylvania Battalions be ſupplied with money for the recruiting ſervice by the Committee of Safety of Pennſylvania, and diſburſe the ſame to the ſeveral Recruiting Officers, the Colonels and other Officers to be accountable for what they ſhall receive, and all arrears they may fall into to be ſtopped from their pay.

That no bought indented ſervants be employed on board the Fleet or in the army of the United Colonies, without the conſent of their maſters.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

Philadelphia, January 17, 1776.

Such perſons as are willing to erect POWDER-MILLS in this province, within fifty miles diſtance of this city, are deſired to apply to the Committee of Safety, who will lend them money on ſecurity, if required, for that purpoſe, and give them alſo other encouragement.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

IN COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1776.

WHEREAS many officers of the aſſociation have purchaſed arms, at their own expence, for the uſe of ſuch aſſociators as are unable to ſupply themſelves, for the defence of this province:

Reſolved, That this Committee are willing to purchaſe all arms purchaſed by officers of the aſſociation in this city, that ſhall be approved as good arms by the Commiſſary. And the Committees of Inſpection in the ſeveral counties are requeſted to take proper ſteps to purchaſe all arms purchaſed as above, by any officers in their reſpective counties, and draw orders on this Board for payment. And the ſaid arms ſhall be put, or remain, in the hands of ſuch aſſociators in their reſpective counties, as are unable to ſupply themſelves, and the commanding officers of the ſeveral battalions ſhall certify the number and value of each firelock to this Committee, and be accountable for the delivery of ſuch arms, unleſs loſt in actual ſervice, whenever they ſhall be called upon by this Committee or Aſſembly.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Daniel M'Calla is appointed Chaplain to the firſt battalion of the Pennſylvania regulars.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

The following piece upon the method of procuring SALT-PETRE, *which you are requeſted to publiſh, was written by a Gentleman in a neighbouring colony, who has always turned his ſpeculations towards the public good. At this time, every thing new upon ſo important a ſubject as that on which he treats has a claim to general attention. The idea of teaching by example, rather than by written or verbal directions, inſiſted on ſo ſtrongly by the author, it is to be hoped will not be loſt upon thoſe, who, in the ſeveral provinces, are in the direction of public affairs.*

Your humble Servant,
A SUBSCRIBER.

THE influence of Parliament was exerted to obtain pot-aſh from America: Men were ſent over to erect works;—they failed of obtaining it to advantage. This endeavour of Parliament was ſeconded by the inclinations of the people of America in general, and by the zeal of many; ſome of whom were ruined, or much hurt, by the attempt to become rich from great works. And tho' a few in companies ſo far ſucceeded, as to continue in making pot-aſh from them, yet it was not ſo as to encourage others, who were intent upon it, to follow them. Very little pot-aſh was exported; and the object was almoſt loſt, when a few old women in the country took to making it in their little iron kettles, and, carrying their ſmall parcels to the market towns, the pot-aſh was collected, and thence exported, to the amount of ſeveral hundreds of thouſands of pounds value. Thus pot-aſh was, by the good old women, eſtabliſhed a valuable article of commerce, when the omnipotency of Parliament, aided by the inclinations of the country, could not ſucceed in great works.

Juſt ſo is ſalt-petre to be obtained. Lead the good country houſewife to take up the practice;—you will preſently ſee it a common article of goods in the market.

Nitre is *no where* to be found in the lap of nature, *in conſiderable quantities*; but *is every where, in ſcattered particles*.

The deſign of erecting great works, for making ſalt-petre in America, for immediate uſe, is attended with ſeveral objections and inconveniencies, eſpecially in a time of war. The collecting the diſperſed particles to a great factory is infinitely diſcouraging and difficult: And the factory would be liable to ſurprize and deſtruction, by the ſudden unexpected ſucceſs of a bold invader.

Rubbiſh and earth, containing, as eſſential to the production of nitre, the remains of vegetable or animal putrid matter, may be collected; but, in what time, in what quantity, where, at how many places has it been done, or is likely to be, to anſwer the preſent *emergency?* There has, indeed, been much *talk* of it,—and great things were to have been done—but are not!

The buſineſs of ſalt-petre making is quite new;—the people in general gape at the thought of it;—'tis becauſe of its novelty,—their ignorance of it. They are, I know, deſirous of making it. But all the verbal and written directions in the world, ever ſo often repeated, will not leſſen the apparent difficulty or impracticability. But, *ſhew* them the proceſs;—let them *ſee* that it is as ſimple as ſoap-making;—let John, the honeſt countryman, *ſee* you go to his rubbiſh, his tobacco-houſe or other ſhelter, and, with a ſpade, in two or three minutes, dig up earth ſufficient to produce a pound or two of pure ſalt-petre;—*ſee* you put it into a tub; pour on it two or three times its quantity of warm water; and, after its ſtanding twelve or fifteen hours, *ſee* you draw off the lye, quite clear, and then evaporate it, by boiling and ſimmering, until it will ſhoot into brown chryſtals, when put into a cool place;—and what will be the greateſt encouragement to him, that this proceſs is exactly like drawing off and boiling lye for ſoap,—earth being uſed inſtead of aſhes. But, when he diſcovers that ſo far of the proceſs, ſimple as it is, and as like his daily practice in ſoap making, is the moſt tedious part, how will he be aſtoniſhed that, before this time, the making ſalt-petre has not been the daily profitable employment—amuſement—of every country family, eſpecially when he comes to calculation.

I am a tobacco planter, and frequently ſee my tobacco-houſe floor ſhot up with nitre like hoar froſt, in conſiderable quantities. But it is not tobacco-houſes alone that yield it. Any earth, ſheltered from the ſun and rain, will give it you; eſpecially where any putrid vegetable or animal ſubſtance has lain, or is mixed with the earth *.

Jeremiah Brown, of Virginia, whoſe account of ſalt-petre is publiſhed in the Muſeum Ruſticum, Gentleman's Magazine, and Annual (or Political) Regiſter for 1763, ſays a ſixty foot tobacco-houſe will yield 1600 lb. of ſalt-petre. I have purſued his method of making it, and find his directions anſwer in every particular †. But, inſtead of 1600, I will reckon only on 320 lb. each tobacco-houſe, and am ſure this is much within bounds, from obſervations of my own in the courſe of ſome practice. It is known that Virginia and Maryland export 90,000 hogſheads of tobacco per annum. I will ſuppoſe 5 hogſheads of tobacco cured in each tobacco-houſe; equal to 18,000 houſes, at 1 lb. of nitre per day each. The yield will be 9 tons per day, or upwards of 3000 tons per annum. This nitre is very pure, and may be worth, in peace, 2 s. per lb. equal to 657,000l. a noble article of commerce, added to the produce of the tobacco of thoſe houſes. Brown's way of making ſalt-petre, in which no filtration, no lime or aſhes are uſed, being once introduced, would preſently become habitual, a thing of courſe; (ſo is the making potaſh among the country houſewifes in the northern colonies.) It needs little or no attendance, other than of an old Negroe to fill the tubs and kettle, and ſtir up the fire, and the eye of the maſter or miſtreſs over the work.

Let the country people only make brown chryſtals;—thoſe to be carried to market, to a refiner in ſome or other of the towns. But do not depend on the towns for quantity;—rather put the country people, the continent, in motion. The people only want to *ſee* how you conduct the buſineſs; they will imitate. Forbear to talk much to them; overlook inſtruction by *words*; *ſhew* them the *operation*.

Into every county, in every colony, ſend a company of ſalt-petre makers. Give them a flag, on which paint the utenſils of the work, ſpades, &c. The company to conſiſt of a Captain, Enſign and Fife, &c. Public money in the Captain's hands, to pay down for all nitre produced to him. The Captain detaches thoſe under him, to *inſtruct* different neighbourhoods; ſhew them the proceſs; a noiſe muſt be made, a frolick; give a paſſion to the country people for making ſalt-petre; continually perambulate and inſtruct, ſo as to obtain the greateſt quantity, *in the leaſt time poſſible!* No time is to be loſt. Under ſuch a regulation would be order and ſubordination, and all are to be under the call and direction of the Provincial Powers. What a valuable ſtock of nitre may be gathered thus, by the end of March!—But if *this moment* is loſt,—talked over the left ſhoulder,—FAREWELL!—ALL THAT's WORTH LIVING FOR!—FAREWELL!

T. C. D.

* *A perſon in Second-ſtreet ſhewed me rough nitre, obtained by him from the floor of an old houſe near Philadelphia. It was good, and conſiderably more, in proportion to the earth from which it was taken, than in many operations was obtained from an old tobacco-houſe floor.*

† *A gentleman in a tobacco colony tried the methods of making ſalt-petre directed in Chambers's dictionary, Poſtlethwaite, &c. but, meeting great diſcouragement from them, ſhifted to the method given by Mr. Jeremiah Brown. This proved ſo ſimple, and ſo certain in all of many operations, that he recommends this alone to be purſued.—It follows—*

"Make a lye from the earth in the ſame manner as is uſually done for ſoap, noting that the earth is not to be hard packed on the ſtraw in the bottom of your lye veſſel, which would retain the water to be poured on it too long, and overcharge it with ſaline particles, to the great interruption of the proceſs; place the earth hollow in the veſſel, for the reception of the water; the firſt put to it muſt be warmer than new milk from the cow—afterwards add cold water; fix a veſſel to receive the lye as ſoon as you begin to put your water in, as it will not remain long upon the earth, but in a few minutes begin to drop into the receiver; if it runs foul, it muſt be returned upon the earth; as ſoon as it has dropped a gallon, you may begin to boil it in a caſt-iron pot: Every buſhel of earth will require near eight gallons of water: Continue to boil it gently, until you have fully charged your pot with the lye, and you will find the watry particles evaporate, until it is reduced to a thick oily conſiſtence, ſhooting into ſmall icy chryſtals, which you will eaſily perceive by expoſing the ſuds, in a ſpoon, to a cold place; then put the liquor out of the pot into wetted wooden trays, and ſet it by in a cool place for the firſt growth; if you accidentally boil it too thick, add a little cold water. When your trays have ſtood with the ſuds a few hours, you muſt raiſe one end, to let the lye drain off from the ſalt-petre, which is the firſt growth, and which, by boiling a ſecond time, will yield you a freſh quantity.

"After it is thus drained, and become dry, you may put it into caſks or tubs, until you have leiſure, without prejudice to your crops, to refine."

The above firſt growth or brown chryſtals of ſalt-petre are ſufficiently good for any family uſe; but if wanted for phyſic or gunpowder, it is to be refined, by melting down thoſe brown chryſtals in a very eaſy ſimple way, which ſhall be given to the public very ſoon. It is now omitted, as being unneceſſary for country people to know, until they have made the firſt proceſs above quite familiar to them. To give the other proceſs with this might confound and diſcourage them.—Indeed, it is not at all neceſſary for the generality of private families to know the refining proceſs, the brown chryſtals being very good for all their purpoſes. What nitre they may make for market had better be ſold, in its rough brown ſtate, to the refiners.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, January 9.

"Laſt evening General Putnam atchieved what our friend on Winter-hill attempted; Major Knowlton commanded the party; Minchin, and a deſerter who lately came out, were the guides; about 130 paſſed near nine o'clock, over the mill-dam; Majors Cary and Henly had each a party, and the former was to puſh to the fartheſt houſe; (if you recollect, there was to your right from Cobble-hill, when you looked towards Bunker-hill, about 15 houſes, which had eſcaped the conflagration on the 17th of June;) the plan was to ſurprize theſe houſes, ſet them on fire, and bring off the guard, which we were informed conſiſted of an officer and 30 men, but the information was wrong, as there was only a ſerjeant and 5 men. The perſons appointed to ſet fire to the houſes neareſt the dam, had orders not to execute it until Cary had returned from the furtheſt, but, eager to fulfil what they had undertaken, they were the firſt that appeared in flames; ſome time after the whole was one blaze of fire. Had I Burgoyne's knack at deſcription, I aſſure you a picture might be drawn that would afford great horror, and at the ſame time great entertainment. Bunker's-hill took the alarm—the flaſhing of the muſquetry, from every quarter of that fort, ſhewed the confuſion of its defenders—firing ſome in the air—ſome into Myſtic River—in ſhort, they fired at random, and thought they were attacked at every quarter, which, you may ſuppoſe, gave no ſmall pleaſure to the General, and a number of us, who were ſpectators of the ſcene from Cobble-hill. Ten of the houſes were ſoon in aſhes. The ſerjeant and four of the men, with one woman, were brought off priſoners; one poor wretch made ſome reſiſtance, and was killed. Knowlton behaved like a man uſed to the buſineſs; your friend Minchin with great coolneſs; Cary and Henly receive merited applauſe; indeed, every perſon engaged did his duty, except being rather too eager in ſetting the firſt houſes on fire.

"It is the opinion of many, that, if there was a vigorous attack made, the hill might be carried with little loſs; but it was not deſigned, of courſe no preparations were made for ſuch a puſh."

Our readers will expect that we ſhould give ſome account of ſo intereſting a piece of intelligence as the late unſucceſsful but *brave* attempt made by the Continental troops to ſtorm the town of QUEBEC. The following is the beſt we have been able to collect, and we have reaſon to think contains the moſt material facts.

General Montgomery had determined to ſtorm the town as ſoon as a good opportunity offered, and his plan was to attack the upper and lower town at the ſame time; but ſeveral of his ſoldiers having deſerted, he was induced to alter his deſign, and thought it moſt prudent to make two different attacks upon the lower town, the one at Cape Diamond, and the other at St. Rocks—The former was conducted under the immediate command of the General himſelf; but here a moſt unfortunate event early took place, viz. the fall of that gallant and able commander, which no doubt damped the ardor of his troops, and was the occaſion of a repulſe, though not till they had paſſed the firſt barrier, and were preparing to attempt the ſecond. The other attack was conducted by Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Arnold, with his own detachment from New-England, and Captain Lamb's company of artillery from New-York. They preſſed through the St. Rocks, and approached near a two gun battery, without being diſcovered, and attacked it; the enemy bravely defended it above an hour, but it was carried. In this attack General Arnold was ſhot through the leg, and was obliged to be carried to the hoſpital, as was alſo Brigade Major Ogden, who, after a ſpirited and ſoldier like conduct, received a wound in his ſhoulder. The command of this detachment now devolved on Lieutenant Colonel Green of Rhode-Iſland, who, after gaining the battery, puſhed on to a ſecond barrier which they took poſſeſſion of; at the ſame time the enemy ſallied out from Palace gate, and attacked them in the rear. A field piece, which the roughneſs of the road would not permit their carrying on, fell into the enemies hands. The communication between the two detachments was by this means cut off; and after a reſolute puſh for the lower town, theſe brave ſoldiers were forced to yield to ſuperior numbers with ſuperior advantage, and ſubmitted themſelves priſoners. Capt. M'Pherſon and Capt. Cheeſeman fought and fell by the ſide of their General. The officers diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their good conduct, and Lieut. Col. Green, Majors Bigelow and Meiggs, and Captains Oſwald and Burr, are particularly mentioned as having done themſelves great honour. The loſs of General Montgomery, who well underſtood the duties of the ſoldier and the citizen, and generouſly endured the fatigues of the one for the ſake of ſecuring the rights of the other, is greatly regretted by every lover of mankind; but our enemies will ſoon find that America is become the nurſery of heroes, and that while we are ſtruggling in ſo glorious a cauſe as that of LIBERTY and VIRTUE, ſhe will not want Generals to lead forth her armies, and direct them to victory and triumph.

John Philip De Haas, Eſq; (formerly a Major in the Provincials of this province) is appointed Colonel of the firſt battalion of Pennſylvania Regulars, inſtead of Col. Bull, who has reſigned.

To the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS of the United Colonies, now ſitting at Philadelphia.

May it pleaſe your Honours,

AN attachment to liberty, and a regard for the rights of mankind, were the only motives which induced me to take an active and leading part in the preſent unhappy, but at the ſame time moſt neceſſary ſtruggles for the defence of the ſame. Being actuated by theſe motives, I offered my ſervice as Colonel of the Firſt Pennſylvania battalion raiſed by order of your Honourable Houſe, to which command your Honours were pleaſed to appoint me. It would be the greateſt ſatisfaction to me perſonally to oppoſe the enemies of my country, but finding myſelf ill treated by many of the officers in my corps, and that near one half of them threaten to reſign their commiſſions if I continue in command, which, at a time when we are under immediate marching orders, might be productive of very bad conſequences to the ſervice, my regard to the public intereſt obliges me to beg leave to reſign my commiſſion, which I hereby do, at the ſame time humbly requeſting that the Congreſs would proceed to a determination on the memorial exhibited againſt me by my officers, as I value my reputation more than life. If I have erred, I have erred with thoſe who have gone before me, and it has been the fault of my head and not of my heart. The preſent untoward circumſtances ſhall not alter my conduct, nor abate my zeal, and whenever I ſhall be called upon again to ſerve my country, I ſhall with the greateſt pleaſure obey the ſummons.

I am, Gentlemen, with the utmoſt regard,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
January 20, 1776. JOHN BULL.

In purſuance of a writ to me directed, under the hand and ſeal of the Honourable JOHN PENN, Eſquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the province of *Pennſylvania*, and counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*, dated at *Philadelphia*, the day of the date hereof, ſetting forth,

THAT "whereas the Honourable Speaker of the Aſſembly of the ſaid province of *Pennſylvania*, by virtue of a reſolve of that Houſe on the 24th day of *November* laſt, and in purſuance of an act of Aſſembly, in that caſe made and provided, hath directed his order to the Provincial Secretary, requiring that a writ be iſſued to the Sheriff of the county of *Philadelphia*, for the election of a Burgeſs, to ſerve as a Repreſentative in the ſaid Aſſembly for the city of *Philadelphia*, in the room and ſtead of *Thomas Mifflin*, Eſq; and thereby ſtrictly charging and commanding me, that within five days after the receipt of the writ aforeſaid, I ſhould proceed to the election of a freeholder of the ſaid city and county, of moſt note for virtue, wiſdom and ability, to ſerve as a Repreſentative for the city of *Philadelphia* aforeſaid, in the room and ſtead of the ſaid *Thomas Mifflin*, Eſq; for the preſent year," &c. THEREFORE, in virtue of the laws of the ſaid province of *Pennſylvania* in ſuch caſe made and provided, and the ſaid writ, I do hereby give notice to the freeholders and others of the city and county of *Philadelphia* aforeſaid, qualified to vote for Members of Aſſembly, to meet at the State-Houſe, in the city of *Philadelphia* aforeſaid, on *Friday* next, the 26th day of *January* inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to elect a freeholder of the ſaid city and county, to ſerve as a Burgeſs or Repreſentative in Aſſembly for the city of *Philadelphia* aforeſaid, the preſent year, in the room and ſtead of the ſaid *Thomas Mifflin*, Eſq; Dated at *Philadelphia* the 22d day of *January*, 1776.

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

*** The PHYSICIANS appointed by the COMMITTEE OF SAFETY to examine the young Gentlemen, who intend to offer themſelves for Surgeons in the new Battalions, have fixed Tueſday, the 13th of February, for that purpoſe.

THE Freeholders and other Electors of each Townſhip in the County of Philadelphia, are deſired to meet at ſome convenient place in their reſpective townſhips, on Saturday the 10th day of February next (which place of meeting the preſent Townſhip Committee are requeſted to notify, by fixing advertiſements at the moſt public places) to chooſe one ſuitable perſon for a County Committee-man, and two or more perſons for Townſhip Committee-men, that the perſons ſo choſen as County Committee-men meet at the houſe of Jacob Neaff, on Saturday, the 17th enſuing, at which time this Committee diſſolve.

*** The Townſhip Committees are requeſted to compleat their Collections for the Relief of the Poor of Boſton, and pay their reſpective Balances into the hands of Mr. Edward Milnor, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 22, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons in the counties of Northampton, Berks, Philadelphia Cheſter, Bucks, and Lancaſter, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for quitrents, that attendance will be given to receive the ſame, at Eaſton, for the county of Northampton, from the 17th day of February next, to the 23d of the ſame month; at Reading, for the county of Berks, from the 27th of February to the 2d of March next; at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, from the 4th to the 9th; at Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, from the 12th to the 16th; at Pennſbury, for the county of Bucks, from the 18th to the 22d; and at Lancaſter, for the county of Lancaſter, from the 25th to the 28th of March next, incluſive; at which reſpective times and places, all perſons concerned are required to be punctual in diſcharging their arrearages. EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

GENTLEMEN, who wiſh to poſſeſs any of the following excellent and ſcarce BOOKS, are requeſted to obſerve they may now be had at ROBERT BELL's, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, viz.

LAW BOOKS.

REPORTS by Burrow, Lord Raymond, Atkyns, Wilſon, Leving, Salkeld, Strange, Ventris, Vezey, Saunders, Lilly, Skinner, Vaughan, Coke, Croke, Caſes in equity, &c. &c. Swinburne on Wills, Wood's Inſtitute, Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, Tremaine's Pleas of the Crown, Coke on Littleton, Jacob's Law Dictionary, Inſtructor Clericalis, Bacon and Selden on Government, &c. &c.

Alſo the following Miſcellaneous Works:

Macaulay's Hiſtory of England, 5 vol. Lyttleton's Hiſtory of Henry the Second, 4 vol. Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great-Britain, 3 vol. Totze's Preſent State of Europe, 3 vol. Millot's Hiſtory of England, 2 vol. Grey's Debates of the Houſe of Commons, 10 vol. Duke of Sully's Memoirs, 6 vol. Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans, 4 vol. Stewart's Political Oeconomy, 3 vol. Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 4 vol. The Works of Swift, Pope, Homer, Shakeſpear, Shaftſbury, Addiſon, Shenſtone, Cowley, Dryden, Waller, Prior, Plato, Tacitus by Gordon, Independent Whig, Cato's Letters, Nature Diſplayed, Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, &c. &c. With a variety of New and Old Books too numerous to inſert.

Philadelphia, January 22, 1776.

BRIGHT and PECHIN,

HAVE for ſale, at their ſtore, in Water ſtreet, about mid-way between Race and Vine-ſtreets, Old Weſt-India Rum, Coffee, Sugars in Hogſheads, Cocoa, ſtout Carolina Soal-Leather, Indigo, Beaver and Otter Skins, Bees-wax, and a quantity of Mahogany, &c. &c.

OZENBRIGS and TICKLENBURGS,

Juſt opening, and to be ſold for ready Money only, by

JONAS PHILLIPS,

At his Store, in Market-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe,

WITH ſundry other dry GOODS on hand, French and Carolina Indigo, Florence oil, ſweet wines, brandy, Holland and country geneva, in caſes; cordials in barrels; cinnamon and mace; beſt northern beaver and raccoon ſkins, &c. &c. *January 22, 1776.* ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone HOUSE, with a piaza, kitchen, and two ſtores adjoining, with the lot of ground thereunto belonging, a well of excellent water near the kitchen, and a cart-way leading into the yard; ſituated next to Friends Meeting-houſe, on the main ſtreet leading through Germantown, is a pleaſant ſituation, and a good ſtand for buſineſs. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. JOHN PARRISH, ROBERT DAWSON. § 5s. *Tf.*

Philadelphia, January 22, 1776.

For LONDONDERRY,

The Brig *MINERVA*,
JOHN WINNING, MASTER,

WILL be clear to ſail by the 20th of February next, at fartheſt. For Paſſage only, apply to JOSEPH WILSON, or the Maſter on board. There will be every neceſſary Accommodation provided for Paſſengers, and thoſe whom this Opportunity may ſuit, are deſired to be ſpeedy in applying.

SEVERAL Sums of MONEY, from £50. to £1700. to be lett out at intereſt, on good real ſecurity, by JOHN ORD, Notary-Public and Conveyancer, in Front-ſtreet.

Any perſon that has a neat, genteel SADDLE HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, four or five years old, warranted ſound, well broke, that can pace, gallop and trot, to diſpoſe of, may hear of a purchaſer, by applying to the ſaid

Philad. Jan. 22, 1776. ¶ JOHN ORD.

Bucks County, January 17, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to be directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, the firſt day of February next, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and plantation and tract of land, containing about 115 acres, ſituate in Lower-Makefield townſhip; bounded by lands of Thomas Winder, Moſes Winder, William Yeardley, deceaſed, and others; late the property of Matthias Simcock; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

† SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

Bucks County, January 17, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, the fifth day of February next, a valuable meſſuage or tenement, and plantation and tract of about 110 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhips of Warrington and Warwick, on the road leading from the Old York Road to Bethlehem, &c. bounded by land of Patrick Carr, and others; it being an old accuſtomed houſe of entertainment. Alſo a large quantity of houſhold goods and kitchen furniture, horſes, cows, and farming utenſils; now in the poſſeſſion of Matthew Knox; late the property of John Craig; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

† SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

Bucks County, January 17, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, the eighth day of February next, a meſſuage or tenement, and plantation of about 86 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Benſalem; bounded by the land of Harman Vanſant, Harman Titus, John Rodman, and others; during the life of Peter Vanſant therein; late the eſtate of the ſaid Peter Vanſant; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A TWO ſtory brick HOUSE and LOT of LAND, ſituate on King's-ſtreet, near the Goal, in the Borough of Lancaſter. The lot is 16½ feet in front, and 220 feet deep; on the premiſes is a brick kitchen, and good ſtable; a pump of good water in the yard; there is a frame houſe on the back of the lot, one ſtory high, with a cellar, and a ſpring of water in it. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe or rent the above deſcribed lot and houſes, may have immediate poſſeſſion, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

¶ NICHOLAS WALTER.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Thomas Patterſon, late of Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay, and thoſe that have any juſt demands on ſaid eſtate, are deſired to leave them, properly proved, with the ſubſcriber, in order for adjuſtment. HENRY LISLE, Adminiſtrator.

The indentures of a bound girl, about 9 years of age, to be diſpoſed of for a ſmall premium, to a good place.

To be lett, two plantations, adjoining each other, in Weſt New-Jerſey, Glouceſter county, about 20 miles from the town of Glouceſter, on one of which is a good bearing orchard, both have convenient dwelling-houſes, with out-houſes, and about 30 acres cleared land; any perſon inclining to rent, by applying to ſaid Henry Liſle, in Second-ſtreet, below the Bridge, may know the terms. Security for the payment of the rent will be required. ‡

N. B. Sundry houſhold furniture, and childrens clothes, with other wearing apparel, have been clandeſtinely taken from the plantation, on which ſaid Thomas Patterſon lately lived, ſince his death; a handſome reward will be given, to the perſon that will furniſh ſufficient proof of the fact, to convict the offender.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Sunday laſt, the 21ſt of January, 1776, a ſervant man, by trade a Shoe-maker, goes by the name of JOHN TAYLOR, and has been in the King's ſervice; had on, when he went away, a blue coatee, with hair buttons, and jacket of the ſame; a greaſy pair of leather breeches, light coloured ribbed ſtockings, a new pair of pumps, yellow buckles, and an old beaver hat, cocked. Whoever will bring ſaid ſervant to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by HENRY SPEING. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Drawbridge, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Friday, the 19th of January, 1776, an indented ſervant man, named Richard Truſted, *a native of Old England, born in London, by trade a Gun-ſtocker, 21 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, thin viſaged, a little pock-pitted, ſtraight black hair, dark hazel eyes, his upper fore teeth rather project forward, is much given to company, and a great ſinger; had on, when he went away, a dark London brown coat and waiſtcoat, buckſkin breeches, almoſt new, black worſted ſtockings, much darned in the feet, half-worn ſhoes, Pinchbeck buckles, an old check ſhirt, and a black ſilk handkerchief; he is a very artful fellow, much given to lying, and may perhaps forge a paſs. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by*

¶ JOHN NICHOLSON, *Gunſmith.*

Upper-Merion, January 22, 1776.

FIVE POUNDS Reward,

FOR apprehending and delivering the body of a certain Henry Wells to the ſubſcriber, Conſtable of Upper-Merion, in the county of Philadelphia, or in the Goal of ſaid county. Said Wells is about 21 or 22 years of age, a Blackſmith by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, wore his own ſtraight black hair; had on, when he made his eſcape, a brown coat, a red jacket, dirty leather breeches, grey ribbed ſtockings, round Pinchbeck buckles, with holes in the rims, a half-worn fur hat, the fur moſtly worn off. Said Henry Wells ſtands charged on oath, to be the father of a baſtard child, now in ſaid townſhip, and was this day apprehended and in my cuſtody for the ſame, and therefore made his eſcape. I do hereby offer the above reward to any perſon or perſons who will apprehend the ſaid Henry Wells, and ſecure him as aforeſaid, or deliver him to ANDREW SHINLINE, *Conſtable.* ¶

Cheſter, January 21, 1776.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway, a Negroe man, named Briſtol, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he is a briſk lively fellow, and ſays he belongs to Frederick Baker, of Philadelphia, and did once belong to Jonathan Cowpland, in Cheſter. Alſo Cornelius Leary, who ſays he is a ſervant to Mary Thomas, in Cheſter county; he ſtutters very much when he goes to talk. Their owners are deſired to come, pay charges and take them away, in three weeks from this date, or they will be diſcharged, on paying their fees, by

¶ *JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.*

FOR BARBADOS.

The Snow PHILADELPHIA,
MICHAEL POWER, Maſter;

A New veſſel, and a prime ſailer, has good accommodations for paſſengers, and will ſail the beginning of February, wind and weather permitting. For paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, at Mr. Thomas Clifford's wharff, or to SAMUEL and CHARLES MASSEY.

our wealth, which we enjoyed unrivalled by other nations, and deprives us of the fruits of the laborious induſtry of near three millions of ſubjects, which centered here. That commerce has already taken its flight, and our American merchants are now deploring the conſequences of a wretched policy, which has been purſued to their deſtruction. It is, Sir, no leſs ruinous, with regard to the enormous expence of the fleets and armies neceſſary for this nefarious undertaking, ſo that we are waſting our preſent wealth, while we are deſtroying the ſources of all we might have in future.

"I ſpeak, Sir, as a friend to England and to America, but ſtill more to univerſal liberty, and the rights of all mankind. I truſt no part of the ſubjects of this vaſt empire will ever ſubmit to be ſlaves. I am ſure the Americans are too high ſpirited to brook the idea. Your whole power, and that of your allies, if you had any, and of all the German troops you can hire, cannot effect ſo wicked a purpoſe. The conduct of the preſent Adminiſtration has already wreſted the ſceptre of America out of the hands of our Sovereign, and you have now ſcarcely a Poſt-maſter left in the whole northern continent. More than half the empire is already loſt, and almoſt all the reſt is in confuſion and anarchy. The Miniſtry have brought our Sovereign into a more diſgraceful ſituation than any crowned head now living. He alone has already loſt, by their fatal councils, more territory than the three great united powers of Ruſſia, Auſtria and Pruſſia have together robbed Poland of, and by equal acts of violence and injuſtice from Adminiſtration.

"England was never engaged in a conteſt of ſuch importance to our moſt valuable concerns and poſſeſſions. We are fighting for the ſubjection of a country infinitely more extended than our own, of which every day increaſes the wealth, the natural ſtrength and population. Should we not ſucceed, it will be a boſom friendſhip foured to hate and reſentment. We ſhall be conſidered as their moſt implacable enemies, an eternal ſeparation will ſucceed, and the grandeur of the Britiſh empire paſs away. Succeſs ſeems to me not equivocal, but impoſſible. However we may differ among ourſelves, they are perfectly united. On this ſide the Atlantic party rage unhappily divides us, but one ſoul animates the vaſt northern continent of America, the General Congreſs and each Provincial Aſſembly. An appeal has been made to the ſword, and at the cloſe of the laſt campaign what have we conquered? Bunker's-Hill, with the loſs of 1200 men. Are we to pay as dearly for the reſt of America? The idea of conqueſt is as romantic as unjuſt.

"The Honourable Gentleman who moved the Addreſs, ſays "the Americans have been treated with lenity." Was your Boſton port bill a meaſure of lenity? Was your fiſhery bill a meaſure of lenity? Was your bill for taking away the charter of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay a meaſure of lenity, or even juſtice? I omit your many other groſs provocations and inſults, by which the brave Americans have been driven into their preſent ſtate. He aſſerts that they avow a diſpoſition to be independent. On the contrary, Sir, all the declarations both of the late and the preſent Congreſs, uniformly tend to this one object, of being put on the ſame footing they were in at the year 1763. This has been their only demand, from which they have never varied.

"Their daily prayers are for "liberty, peace and ſafety." I uſe the words of the Congreſs of the laſt year. They juſtly expect to be put on an equal footing with the other ſubjects of the empire. If you confine all our trade to yourſelves, ſay they, if you make a monopoly of our commerce, if you ſhut all other ports of the world againſt us, tax us not too; if you do, then give us a free trade, ſuch as you enjoy yourſelves; let us have equal advantages of commerce, all other ports open to us; then we can and will cheerfully pay taxes.

"It muſt give, Sir, every man who loves this country, the deepeſt concern at the naming, in the Addreſs, foreign troops, Hanoverians and Heſſians, who are now called to interfere in our domeſtic quarrels, not to dwell this day on the illegality of the meaſure. The militia, indeed, are now employed, and that noble inſtitution is at preſent complimented by Miniſters, who hate the very name of a militia, becauſe the embodying of thoſe forces enables Adminiſtration to butcher more of our fellow ſubjects in America.

"Sir, I diſapprove not only the evil ſpirit of the whole Addreſs, but likewiſe the wretched adulation of almoſt every part of it. My wiſh and hope therefore is, that it will be rejected by the Houſe, and that another dutiful, yet decent, manly Addreſs will be preſented to the King, praying his Majeſty that he would ſheathe the ſword, prevent the farther effuſion of the blood of our fellow ſubjects, adopt ſome mode of negociation with the General Congreſs, in compliance with their repeated petition, and thereby reſtore peace and harmony to this diſtracted empire."

CHARLES-TOWN *(South-Carolina) Dec.* 8.

We are glad to inform our readers, that the troubles which have lately diſturbed our weſtern frontiers are now, in a great meaſure, removed, and from the meaſures adopted by the Provincial Congreſs, and purſued by the Council of Safety, we have now a proſpect of peace and quietneſs, in a very ſhort time, being reſtored in theſe parts.

The following is the beſt account of the late tranſactions in that quarter, that we have been able to collect.

About ſix weeks ago, Mr. Robert Cunningham of Ninety-ſix, who had taken a very active part in the diſturbances laſt ſummer, and who refuſed to accede to the treaty concluded by the Hon. William Henry Drayton with the inſurgents, was taken priſoner, brought to town and put in goal, where he ſtill remains. His friends, upon being informed of this, gathered in a body, with his brother Patrick Cunningham at their head, intending, as is ſuppoſed, to make repriſals. Our late Council of Safety, at that time, had ſent one thouſand weight of gun-powder, and one thouſand pounds of lead, to the Lower Cherokee Indians, who were in great want of ammunition for hunting, and who had given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of obſerving a ſtrict neutrality in the preſent unhappy diſpute. This Cunningham's party determined to take poſſeſſion of, which they eaſily effected, it being eſcorted only by a few rangers, whom they allowed to depart. The Congreſs was ſitting when advice of this outrage was received, and they determined immediately to adopt ſuch meaſures as would effectually prevent the like in future. They accordingly ordered Colonels Richardſon, Thompſon, Neel and Thomas, to march with a body of rangers and militia. Major James Maylon, with about 46 men of the rangers; and Major Andrew Williamſon, with about 460 of the militia, hearing that the inſurgents were encreaſing daily in numbers, and threatening, while there was no apparent oppoſition, to ravage the country, joined their forces; and, upon the 17th of laſt month, having received certain intelligence that the enemy were within a few miles of them, haſtily erected a ſlight ſquare breaſt-work of old fence rails, joined to a barn on a ſpot of clear ground, on which, in proper places, they fixed a few ſwivel guns. On the next day, and before the breaſt-work was quite finiſhed, they were ſurrounded by about two thouſand of the malecontents, that were led on by Major Joſeph Robinſon, who ſent a meſſage to Majors Maylon and Williamſon, deſiring that they and their men ſhould lay down their arms, and ſurrender themſelves priſoners, which was rejected with diſdain. The goal, which is about 300 yards diſtance from the fort, was taken poſſeſſion of by Robinſon's party, who had likewiſe cut off all communication between the ſtockade and the only ſpring of water near it. On the ſame day they took two men belonging to the rangers or militia priſoners, upon which there began a ſmart firing on both ſides, and was continued, with little intermiſſion, till Tueſday at ſunſet. Notwithſtanding the party in the fort were without water near two days, yet, animated by the example of their commanders, they determined to endure every extremity rather than ſubmit. On Tueſday evening, Major Maylon received a meſſage from Major Robinſon, offering a ceſſation of hoſtilities for twenty days, which was agreed to. At that time, Majors Maylon and Williamſon had nearly expended their ammunition, a circumſtance they had the addreſs to conceal from their men. Of our party fourteen were wounded, one mortally; of the enemy it is known ſeveral (ſome ſay fifty-two) were killed, and many wounded; but particulars are concealed. That their loſs exceeds ours is not to be doubted, elſe why ſhould two thouſand men make advances for ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities to five hundred, whom they had a few days before inſolently demanded to ſurrender at diſcretion.

The laſt accounts from the back country inform us that Col. Richardſon was on his march, and near the habitations of the rebels againſt liberty, with near three thouſand men; and that Col. Polk, of North-Carolina, had ſet out to join him with ſix hundred men; ſo that, when all our troops are united, there will be a body of upwards of four thouſand men, a force, without doubt, ſufficient to reſtore peace and good order in thoſe parts.

January 16, 1776.

WAS put on board a ſloop belonging to David Tryon, of Wilmington, then lying at Philadelphia, ſome time laſt November was a year, by ſome perſon, ſuppoſed to be going towards Baltimore-town, in Maryland, one gun barrel, one gun lock, two braſs mountings for breech, lock-plate and trigger-guard for guns, with ſundry other braſs-foundery. The owner, by applying to Joſeph Stedham, living in the Borough of Wilmington, within one month from the date, proving his property, paying charges, ſhall have them again; otherwiſe they will be ſold for the charges, and the overplus will be left in the hands of the Treaſurer of the Corporation, or ſome other fit perſon, for the owner to receive it of, on applying and making ſufficient proof of his being the owner of the aforeſaid articles. ¶

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſorrel HORSE, about 11 years old, about 14 hands high, ſome white on his hind feet, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

December 9, 1775. ‖ DAVID COMBS.

Lancaſter Goal. January 16, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons whom it may concern, that we, *John Williams*, and *John Brown*, languiſhing priſoners in the Goal of Lancaſter, intend applying to the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of this province, at their next ſitting, in February, to obtain an Act to be made for the relief of our perſons from confinement.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN BROWN.
¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

THESE are to certify that I, a native of Ireland, left it ſince the unnatural conteſt between Great-Britain and America took place, and find, that the weak, wicked, and bloody Miniſtry has ſuch influence on the preſs, as to conceal from the people the true ſtate of facts, and repreſents the Americans as traitors, in an actual ſtate of rebellion, aiming at no leſs than an independency; which opinion I ſupported, till of late, brought before the Committee of the townſhip of Donegal, in Lancaſter county, who fully convinced me of my error, and by this I do expreſs my ſorrow for any thing I have done or ſaid inimical to the cauſe of liberty, which I do promiſe hereafter to ſupport, with all my might; and I do beſeech Almighty God that the ſcales may fall from the eyes of my countrymen ſo infatuated, and that they may join hand in hand with me, in ſupporting the cauſe of American liberty. Witneſs my hand, this 16th day of December, 1775. ‖ JOHN MOGEY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of *Jeremiah Patterſon*, late of Cheſter county, that the Auditors appointed by the Court, intend to meet at the houſe of John Scott, in the townſhip of Willis-town, in ſaid county, on the 30th day of this inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the morning; at which time and place, thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid *Patterſon*, are deſired to attend with their accounts and vouchers, that their accounts may be proved before them according to law; the Auditors intending to make their report to the Court, as ſoon as poſſible, that a Dividend may be made among the Creditors: Such, therefore, as do not attend, may blame none but themſelves, if they ſhould be excluded. All perſons indebted to ſaid *Patterſon*, are deſired to come and pay the ſame forthwith, to prevent coſts.

JOSHUA ASHBRIDGE,
First-Month 2, 1776. ISAAC MASSEY,
¶ JESSE GARRETT.

Germantown, January 5, 1776.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 25th inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A LARGE commodious ſtone Dwelling-houſe, ſuitable for a Gentleman's country ſeat; with a large barn and cyder-houſe; alſo nine acres of very valuable land, being meadow, orchard, and garden; the houſe is ſituated nearly oppoſite to John Jones's tanyard. The vendue to be held at Andrew Heath's, in Germantown, at the Sign of the Sadler's Arms, at one o' clock in the afternoon; where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

MAGDALENE MACKANET.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid place, may know the terms, by applying to the abovementioned MAGDALENE MACKANET, or ANDREW HEATH. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EDWARD HARRY, *deceaſed, late of Cumru townſhip, Berks county, and province of Pennſylvania, are hereby deſired to take notice, that unleſs they make payment of ſuch debts, on Monday, the 26th day of February next, at the houſe of Erhard Roſe, tavern-keeper, in Reading (where attendance will be given) they will be compelled thereto by law. Likewiſe all creditors to ſaid eſtate are deſired to come and receive their money; and all perſons having ſettlements to make are requeſted to attend on ſaid 26th day of February.*

¶ *JANE HARRY, Adminiſtratrix.*

Cheſter, January 10, 1776.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 1ſt day of February next, on the premiſes, one full half part of one ſixth part of an Iron Forge, Slitting-mill, Griſt-mill, Saw-mill, and two Tracts of Land, containing 129 acres, and allowance; ſituate in Aſton, Thornbury and Middletown; and the other containing 3 acres, ſituate in Thornbury; ſubject to a mortgage to John Peirce, for 100l. bounded by land of Perſifor Frazer, Joſeph Talbot, Iſaac Taylor, and others; late the eſtate of James Thompſon; ſeized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. †

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 1ſt day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 100 acres; bounded by lands of Robert Walker, Samuel Teloyd, Iſaac Montgomery, John Henderſon, and Robert Cain; late the eſtate of Robert Montgomery; ſeized and taken in execution by

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ‡

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 2d day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Weſt-town townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 252 acres and one fifth of an acre; bounded by lands of Philip Taylor, John Yearſley, and Richard Collett; late the eſtate of John Hunt; ſeized and taken in execution by ‡

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 3d day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 142 acres; bounded by lands of James Blelack, Jeffery Bentley, John Bentley, and Thomas Scott; late the eſtate of Patrick Carſon; ſeized and taken in execution by

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ‡

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 3d day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate on High-ſtreet, in the Borough of Cheſter, containing 30 feet in breadth, and 120 in depth; ſubject to an annuity or groundrent of 3l. per annum, to Joſeph Howell. And alſo a certain other meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate in Cheſter aforeſaid, containing in breadth 34 feet, and in depth 240 feet; ſubject to an annuity or groundrent of 2l. per annum, to Francis Richardſon; late the eſtate of John Schantlan; ſeized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ‡

First Month 8th, 1776.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, in Frankford,

A *VALUABLE LOT of LAND, ſituate in Lower Dublin townſhip, bounding on the road leading from Frankford to Newtown, and adjoining lands of Thomas Liveazly, Joſeph Liveazly, Henry Hagerman and others, about* 10 *miles from Philadelphia, containing* 43 *acres, about* 27 *acres ſcleared plow land, had but one crop, about* 7 *acres extraordinary rich bottom meadow, lately cleared and drained, the reſt well timbered, and all in new poſt and rail fence, the moſt part cheſtnut, the land is high and pleaſant, and will ſuit well for a gentleman's country ſeat or tradeſman, it having a beautiful proſpect for building. For terms, apply to*

† *JOHN ROBERTS.*

GEORGE HAUGHTON, UPHOLSTERER,
Next the City Vendue Store, Front-ſtreet,

CONTINUES to make all kinds of Upholſtery furniture, in the genteeleſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates; likewiſe informs the public in general, that he makes and ſells every article in the military way, ſuch as drums, colours, camp bedſteads and furniture, camp chairs, ſtools, tables, and mattraſſes of all ſorts, and begs to recommend himſelf to the ſeveral Committees and the Military Gentlemen to make markees and all ſorts of tents, on the moſt approved method and quickeſt diſpatch. All orders from the country ſtrictly complied with. ¶

The ſaid *Haughton* has a valuable improvement of 300 acres of land, within 4 miles of Fort Pitt, on which is a very good mill ſeat, which he will diſpoſe of on low terms, or exchange.

TO BE LETT,

A FARM in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, whereon the late Peter Becket lived, containing about 400 acres, 200 of which is banked meadow, and the arable land in the beſt order. As the quantity of meadow will require a perſon of activity to bring and keep it in order, any one with a ſufficient ſtock, and well recommended for his abilities in that way, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN LARDNER, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1776.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY, &c. being diſabled further to proſecute the publiſhing that News-paper by an unfortunate accident of FIRE, which on the laſt day of the year conſumed the Printing-office, together with their whole ſtock of Paper, Types, Preſs, &c.---They therefore take this method of returning their *unfeigned thanks* to thoſe Gentlemen who were pleaſed to encourage the undertaking, by commencing Subſcribers, and take the liberty to requeſt they will be ſo kind as to pay up their ſubſcriptions (in proportion to the time of ſubſcribing) for the nine months the publication continued, which will at this time particularly oblige Their humble ſervants,

ENOCH STORY,
DANIEL HUMPHREYS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY commodious two ſtory ſtone houſe and lot of ground, containing about ſeven acres of very good land, on which is a very good bearing orchard, with about two hundred of the beſt fruit trees; ſaid place lies within nine miles of Philadelphia, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Cheſtnut-hill, near William Allen, Eſquire's country ſeat, in a very pleaſant and healthy ſituation, and would ſuit very well for a Gentleman's ſummer ſeat. For further particulars, enquire at the Sign of Rotterdam, in Third-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, of ¶ PETER HAY.

Philadelphia, January 5, 1776.

LOST from a Sled, at the Corner of Third and Pine-ſtreets, the 28th of December laſt, between the hours of 7 and 8 in the evening, Two home-made COVERLIDS, nearly new. The one a bird-eyed, blue and white, hemmed down with thread at one end; the other a flowered blue and white, bound with blue ferret at one end, both made of all wool, doubled and twiſted, and knotted with white at one end. The perſon that has found ſaid coverlids, by leaving them at William Whitebread's, Tavern-keeper, in Second-ſtreet, before they be damaged, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward, and no queſtions aſked, paid by WILLIAM WHITEBREAD.

N. B. If they are offered for ſale, it is deſired they may be ſtopt with the party. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the Subſcriber, living in Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, between the 24th of December, and the firſt of January, a black MARE, about 13½ *hands high, three years old laſt ſpring, has neither brand nor ear-mark, is a good likely mare, and in good order, is a natural pacer, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a long ſwitch tail. Whoever ſecures the mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and if ſtolen, for the mare and thief, Three Pounds, and all reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ *JOSHUA ASH.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS; at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

January 31, 1776. NUMB. 2458.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

JOHN SHIELDS, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

HAVING ſold off the principal part of his GOODS, propoſes to cloſe his ſales as quick as poſſible, by diſpoſing of the remainder on very low terms, for caſh; which conſiſt of the following articles, viz. Calimancoes, durants and tammies, of various colours; cambletts and ſhaloons; black breeches patterns; ſtriped perſians and ſilk moreens; black India luteſtrings and ſattins; mohair, ſilk and hair and ſcarf twiſt; a neat aſſortment of flat, faſhionable death-head buttons; a few pieces of ſpotted and flowered lawns; ladies crooked and crambo horn combs; cambrick in patches; Manchester white filletting tape; quality bindings; wafers in pounds; Cape-May boys and mens mittens; blue, blue grey, and coloured broadcloths; a large aſſortment of plain, figured, ſilvered, and black ribbons; cinnamon, cloves and mace, &c. &c.

N. B. The ſaid SHIELDS takes this opportunity of requeſting all thoſe indebted to him, both in town and country, to make ſpeedy payment, otherwiſe he will be under the neceſſity of putting their accounts in ſuit. 4 W.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1776.

MR. PIKE takes this method of acquainting the public, that he has taken the houſe lately occupied by David Franks, Eſq; in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to Coomb's-alley, where he has provided a very large room for the more convenient accommodation of ſuch Gentlemen who chooſe to learn the uſe of the SMALL SWORD.

The uſe of which is taught there every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, from ſix in the morning to two in the afternoon.

Private leſſons on the ſame every afternoon.

He continues to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in his other branch of buſineſs, as uſual, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, from eight o'clock in the morning to one.

An evening ſchool for Gentlemen, who have not had an opportunity of learning a PROPER ADDRESS, every evening from five to nine o'clock. ¶

Philadelphia, Firſt-Month 31, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Captain JOSEPH BROWN, Mariner, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted and paid by MARY BROWN, and JOHN BALDWIN, Adminiſtrat. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, containing about one acre, whereon is erected a good dwelling-houſe, with a large barn and ſtables, chair-houſe, and other out-houſes, with a well of good water before the door; it is ſituate in Eyres's-town, Northampton townſhip, Burlington county, Weſt New-Jerſey, on the great road leading from Mount-holly to Vincentown, and about a mile from a navigable landing on Ancocus Creek; it is about 3 miles from Mount-holly, where is a Church, about a mile from a Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, and two miles from a Quakers Meeting-houſe; it is about 15 miles from Philadelphia; is a pleaſant ſituation, and ſuitable either for a tavern, ſhop, or a tradeſman. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Moore's-town, and ſaid county.

¶ THOMAS GILL.

Firſt-Month 24, 1776.

TO BE LETT,

THE Mill and Plantation, belonging to the eſtate of Daniel Aſhbridge, deceaſed, on Poqueſſion Creek, in Bucks county, twelve miles from Philadelphia, the mill is large and built with ſtone, on the tide, within about 100 perches of the river Delaware, where flats or ſhallops can come up to the mill; there are a good pair of French burs and a good pair of country ſtones, a rolling ſcreen, a fan, 3 bolting reels and hoiſting works, which are all in good repair for carrying on merchant work, and all go by water, a good ſtore-houſe near 60 feet by 20, where ſeveral other mills bring their flour to carry to Philadelphia; there are about 150 acres of land, a houſe, barn, a good cooper's ſhop, good milk-houſe, a good bearing orchard, about 5 acres of bank meadow, and two other meadows and ſome woodland. Any perſon inclinable to rent the ſaid premiſes, may apply to JOHN PAUL, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, near the premiſes, or THOMAS FLETCHER, junior, in Abington townſhip, both in Philadelphia county. ¶

Firſt-Month 25, 1776,

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at public vendue, on the 26th day of next month, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in Nether-Providence Cheſter county, containing about 1000 acres of land, 50 of which is cleared and produces good crops of wheat and other grain, about 8 acres of meadow cleared, and has been uſually watered by a conſtant ſtream that flows through the ſame; there is likewiſe about 12 acres of fertile bottom adjoining Crum-creek, almoſt cleared and intended for meadow, the remainder woodland; there is built thereon a good two ſtory dwelling-houſe, with ſeveral fire-places therein, and a cellar under the whole, a good ſpring of water very convenient to the ſame, on which the greateſt part of the workmanſhip towards building a ſtone ſpring and waſh-houſe is done, and may be compleated at a ſmall expence, with ſome other out buildings, and a young orchard of near 100 trees, of grafted fruit; the title is indiſputable. The purchaſer may have a conſiderable time allowed for the payment of the greateſt part of the money, giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. Any perſon that may incline to view the place before the day of ſale, may apply to William Horne, living on the premiſes, or to William Fell, near the ſame, and it is not doubted but ſuch will find it fully anſwer the expectation they may have conceived by the above deſcription.

All perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid William Horne, are requeſted to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcribers, or any one of them, before the firſt day of the Fourth-month next; and thoſe that neglect muſt expect to miſs receiving a dividend of his eſtate; and all perſons that are anywiſe indebted to him, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy payment to WILLIAM FELL, JESSE MARIS, or JOHN HORNE, Aſſignees.

N. B. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, a crop of wheat in the ground. §7ſ6.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold by the PRINTERS hereof,

THE POCKET ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR 1776.

The SPEECH *of the late Lord Mayor* JOHN WILKES, *Eſq; from the Huſtings at Guildhall, London, on Wedneſday, the 8th of November, on his going out of office.*

Gentlemen of the Livery,

THE important and extenſive powers, with which you entruſted me the laſt year as your Chief Magiſtrate, I now reſign with ſingular ſatisfaction, becauſe they devolve to a gentleman, whom I am perſuaded you will find exerting them at this time for your advantage, and the emolument of this great metropolis. The noble privileges and immunities tranſmitted down to us by our ſpirited anceſtors, I am ſatisfied he will carefully maintain and ſupport.

The laſt year, Gentlemen, has paſſed without any attack on our rights and privileges from the Houſe of Commons. That arbitrary and unprincipled body has been almoſt wholly employed, with the induſtry and ſpirit of fiends, in the vain and wicked attempt of perfecting their plans to eſtabliſh deſpotiſm in New-England, and popery in Canada. They have ſtained the Britiſh laurels with the guiltleſs blood of our fellow-ſubjects in America. But the Houſe of Lords, early in the preſent year, made a direct attack on the rights of every commoner in England, and the eſſential privileges of this city. They ordered a citizen, Mr. Randall, unheard, into cuſtody, without any appeal to a jury, only for diſreſpectful words againſt a Member of their Houſe. Although parties, they endeavoured to eſtabliſh themſelves judges in their own cauſe, in equal violation of the dictates of common ſenſe and juſtice; and in the firſt inſtance, not by an appeal from an inferior court to them, as the ſupreme judicature of the kingdom. The Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod came repeatedly with his aſſiſtants here to ſeize a citizen, but notwithſtanding the expreſs aſſertion in his order, that he ſhould find it *a ſufficient warrant* for the attachment of the body of a freeman, Mr. Randall remained ſafe in his own houſe under the protection of the laws, and your chief magiſtrate. The officer of the Houſe of Lords preferred an ignominious retreat to Weſtminſter, to the certainty of his own commitment in the city by a really *ſufficient warrant*, which I would have iſſued, if he had perſevered. He made a report of *what he had not done*, and that diſgraceful entry in the Journals of the Houſe of Lords gives us another demonſtration, that in this free country all uſurped authority muſt in the end yield to law and the conſtitution, for Mr. Randall has ever ſince remained among us in perfect ſecurity, as unmoleſted from the illegal attacks of the Lords, as Mr. Miller has been from the late ſimilar outrages of the Commons.

An attack of a different nature, gentlemen, has ſince been made by the miniſters on the rights of the livery in common-hall, as if no right of the ſubject was to remain unviolated. They adviſed the King not to receive your petitions and remonſtrances on the throne. That important privilege you have vindicated with ſpirit, and, if you perſevere, a favourable moment will certainly arrive to recover what an arbitrary adminiſtration have at preſent ſuſpended.

Whilſt with a jealous eye I watched over the great franchiſes of the City, I held the ſcales of juſtice with a ſteady and equal hand. The judicial duties of my office were filled with a ſtrict attendance, and my beſt abilities called forth to ſupport the dignity of the character, which your ſuffrages had beſtowed upon me. Juſtice has been regularly and impartially adminiſtered, and I may boldly challenge the moſt envenomed and prejudiced enemy to ſupport an accuſation of miſconduct in my judicial capacity. I reflect with the warmeſt gratitude on your honourable approbation of my ſervices, by returning me this year alſo to the Court of Aldermen.

From the pre-eminence, Gentlemen, to which your favour raiſed me, I now return with pleaſure to my former ſtate of one of your Magiſtrates, and to mingle with the maſs of my fellow-citizens. After ſo long a period of inceſſant labour and fatigue, it is uſual to have the exemption of the enſuing year, as a time of repoſe and relaxation from all public buſineſs and attendance. I do not mean to claim that indulgence. I will follow the example of my excellent friend, and immediate predeceſſor, Mr. Alderman Bull. While God continues me health and ſtrength, I will be unwearied in your ſervice, and readily take my ſhare in the public buſineſs of this great City, ſtill following the line of my duty to you, regardleſs of private eaſe, peace or ſafety."

LONDON, October 28.

A BILL for preventing emigrations to America will meet the early attention of Parliament.

During our preſent conteſt with America, the Lords of the Admiralty, we are informed, intend keeping two ſquadrons of ſhips of war compleatly manned, which are to keep ſix months proviſions on board; one ſquadron is to lay in Plymouth Sound, and the other at Spithead.

Oct. 30. We hear that Lord North's Declaration in the Houſe of Commons, "that notwithſtanding the offers of foreign aſſiſtance his Majeſty had received, he was not fond of accepting of ſuch, unleſs in caſes of the moſt urgent neceſſity; and that he intended to ſend, at *one and the ſame time*, the moſt equitable terms of RECONCILIATION to our fellow-ſubjects in America, and a moſt reſpectable part of our army and navy, to enforce obedience in caſe thoſe terms ſhould be rejected,"—meets with univerſal approbation.

The Duke of Grafton on Thurſday in the Houſe of Lords, to the aſtoniſhment of almoſt every body, drew out his whole artillery againſt adminiſtration; he ſaid, the part they were taking againſt America, was equally diſgraceful to ſtateſmen and Britons, as it was injurious to the rights of humanity,—that he trembled for the diſmemberment of ſo great a part of our Empire, which he had no doubt would be effected, if ſome ſpecial check was not given to the dreadful operations of war; that if adminiſtration was determined to go on, all he could do would be to give them every oppoſition in his power, and that he would not be reſtrained from this on any conſideration whatſoever—that he ſhould make all kind of buſineſs nay even ſickneſs itſelf bend to this duty, for that if his health would not otherwiſe permit it, he would be carried in a litter to the houſe. Likewiſe the Biſhop of Peterborough, in a ſtrain ſuitable to the dignity of his profeſſion, preſſed with great humanity the ſtoppage of human blood.

The popular party is ſtrengthened this ſeſſion with the Duke of Grafton, the Biſhop of Peterborough, General Conway, and moſt of their connections in both houſes.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Oct. 26.

"Tueſday ſailed from hence for America, having on board a detachment of marines, conſiſting of one Lieutenant, one Serjeant, one Corporal, one Drummer, and forty private men, the Boreas frigate of 48 guns, Capt. Thompſon; ſhe has ſtopped at Black-ſtakes to take in her powder and artillery, after which ſhe is to proceed directly on her voyage.

"Same day alſo, the Briſtol, a fine new ſhip of 50 guns, was launched from his Majeſty's dock yard at Sheerneſs; ſhe is put into commiſſion, bound for America, and on board of her Commodore Sir Peter Parker is to hoiſt his broad pendant."

A letter from Pembroke, dated the 25th inſt. mentions, that ſeveral pieces of wrecks, and a great many dead bodies were continually coming on ſhore there, ſome without legs, and others without arms, &c. two more were ſeen floating without heads.

HOUSE OF LORDS. *November* 1.

THE Duke of Richmond moved in the Houſe of Lords, for leave to enter a Proteſt, in the name of himſelf and other Lords, againſt the Addreſs of the Houſe preſented to the King on Friday laſt, which was agreed to. It is a rule of the Houſe, that Proteſts ſhould be entered the next day after the deciſion of any buſineſs, which made it neceſſary to aſk leave of the Houſe upon this occaſion.

The Duke of Manchester then made an introductory ſpeech to the following motion; That this Houſe is of opinion, that introducing any part of the King's Electoral troops, or any other foreign troops whatever, into the ſervice of the Crown of Great-Britain, previous to the conſent of Parliament, is dangerous and unconſtitutional.

Lord Rochford, in reply, entered into a juſtification of the meaſure, as ſafe, conſtitutional and expedient, on which ground he moved the previous queſtion, that is, to take the ſenſe of the Houſe whether the depending motion ſhall be put.

An intereſting debate followed; and the ſpeakers in ſupport of the previous queſtion, or, in favour of the legality and expediency of the meaſure of employing the Electoral troops, were, the Lords Talbot, Rochford, Weymouth, Denbigh, and the Lord Chancellor. In ſupport of the Duke of Manchester's motion, the Dukes of Grafton and Richmond, and the Lords Effingham, Lyttleton, Shelburne and Camden.

In the courſe of the debate, all the old arguments reſpecting the American conteſt were repeated, pro and con, but

The Duke of Grafton threw out ſome new information; purporting, that at a proper time he would lay before the Houſe a ſketch of the forces and expences required to carry on the war againſt America, and of the burthenſome taxes that would follow: His Grace nobly declared, that he could not any longer ſupport adminiſtration, unleſs the Miniſtry changed their conduct againſt America; and, in the ſtrongeſt terms, he condemned the meaſure of embarking the Hanoverian troops before the meeting of Parliament.

Lord Camden ſpoke for a conſiderable time. His Lordſhip, after having gone ſhortly into the queſtion firſt moved, left it on a ſudden, and went into the great field of American diſputes, and the meaſures taken by Parliament the laſt ſeſſion. He obſerved, the Miniſters had acknowledged themſelves to have been deceived. He ſaid the great deceiver lay ſomewhere hid, and called upon him to come forth and declare himſelf. He pointed out ſeveral inſtances where they had been deceived, and by reaſon of which the flower of his Majeſty's army had been deſtroyed. He told the Houſe it was not now too late to ſettle the unhappy diſpute, to the honour and happineſs of both countries. His Lordſhip ſpoke with his uſual greatneſs, though, at the ſame time, with much coolneſs and moderation.

Lord Shelburne and the Duke of Richmond called upon the Lords in Adminiſtration to declare, whether they meant to lay the petition of the Congreſs to the King before the Houſe? and they ſaid, that as there were grounds in that petition for an honourable reconciliation with America, they would move it to be laid before the Houſe, if the Miniſtry would not. Lord Shelburne alſo declared, that the moſt extenſive operations that could be required to be carried on laſt year, or for the year enſuing, might be effected without employing one ſingle foreigner, and therefore aſſerted, that the meaſure of contracting for the Electoral troops was inexpedient, as well as illegal.

The noble Lords in oppoſition ſeemed, however, very willing to acquit the Miniſtry of all criminal intentions, if they would but acknowledge the meaſure to be unconſtitutional, and ſolicit the paſſing an act of indemnity; and it ſhould ſeem as if Lord North will be perſuaded by his friends to take this neceſſary ſtep, to quiet the minds of thoſe who think the meaſure, without it, would be eſtabliſhed into a dangerous precedent.

The previous queſtion was put at eight o'clock, and paſſed, on a diviſion, 75 againſt 35, proxies on both ſides included.

Nov. 2. Upwards of 600 veſſels, which uſed to be employed in the American trade, are now laid up in the river without employ.

It is notorious, and cannot be too often repeated, that the men who have been, and are ſtill, moſt blood-thirſty and violent againſt America, are the *Bedford party*. They have no principle. An exceſſive and inſatiable luſt of office, for the emoluments, is their only paſſion. To gratify this luſt, tho' frequent experience has convinced all ſides it is impoſſible, they attached themſelves to Jenkinſon, Bute and Mansfield. Of this cloſet faction is Martin of North-Carolina. America cannot, will not, treat with the ſecret, confidential inſtrument of theſe men. If peace is really meant, theſe men muſt be removed Until that is done, neither America nor England will believe the Court ſincere in any propoſitions they may offer. An hundred thouſand court writers cannot deny or explain away this truth. It is a conteſt upon which the King alone muſt decide. His Miniſters have reduced him to this alternative; he muſt part with *them*, or his *Colonies*.

A great number of ſoldiers deſerted from the five regiments that laſt embarked from Corke for North-America, before they could be ſecured on board the tranſports.

This day the Lord Mayor elect, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and City officers, went to the Lord Chancellor's, in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, when the Lord Mayor elect was preſented to his Lordſhip for his approbation by Alderman Croſby, who was the ſenior Alderman there; when the Lord Chancellor informed them, his Majeſty had been pleaſed to approve of the choice the Livery had made.

Nov. 8. A Bill is to be brought into Parliament this week for the purpoſe of empowering Governors Penn, Franklin, and the reſt of the Governors of the American provinces, to grant indemnities for paſt offences, and receive the ſubmiſſion of all ſuch as are willing to ſubmit to the uſurpations of Great-Britain.

We hear from Corke, that on Tueſday the 10th ult. at one o'clock, when the army were in their beds, without previous notice, a draft was made from the two regiments, and at ſeven o'clock they were taken to Cove, and embarked for America.—We are aſſured the 53d regiment does not conſiſt of more than 100 men.

To the honour of the Britiſh nation, there is ſtill ſome little degree of virtue exiſting. The unwearied endeavours of the worthy proteſting Lords, the ſpirit of the freeholders of Middleſex, and the almoſt general patriotiſm of the Livery of London, joined with the earneſt efforts of that pure ſociety, the London Aſſociation, may yet, by their perſeverance, in time, open the eyes of their fellow ſubjects, and work a material change in the wretched ſituation of our affairs.

The following is the copy of a letter from Mr. Ethan Allen, the perſon who commanded the party of Provincials which were defeated near Montreal, and who was alſo taken priſoner, to Gen. Preſcott, on the General's ordering him into irons, and to be cloſely confined.

" Honourable Sir,

" In the wheel of tranſitory events I find myſelf priſoner, and in irons: Probably your Honour has certain reaſons to me inconceiveable, though I challenge an inſtance of this ſort of œconomy of the Americans during the late war towards any officers of the crown.

" On my part, I have to aſſure your Honour, that when I had the command, and took Captain Delaplace and Lieut. Felton, with the garriſon of Ticonderoga, I treated them with every mark of friendſhip and generoſity, the evidence of which is notorious even in Canada. I have only to add, that I expect an honourable and humane treatment, as an officer of my rank and merit ſhould have, and ſubſcribe myſelf your Honour's moſt obedient humble ſervant, ETHAN ALLEN."

A correſpondent obſerves, that nothing more ſtrongly marks the temper of the preſent times than the anſwer to the Houſe of Commons. Contributions are required, foreign troops are to be hired, an army of 50,000 is to be maintained to put the Americans in the ſame ſituation they were in the year 1763. The Americans, on the other hand, are raiſing as numerous an army to obtain the ſame ſituation. It is what they have deſired in every petition; it is a ſituation for which they have reſolved to ſacrifice life, fortune, and whatever beſides is held moſt dear; it is a ſituation which, once obtained, they have declared that their arms ſhall immediately be thrown aſide. Miſunderſtandings are generally the ſources of moſt quarrels, but ſurely their conſideration will be no palliation when a civil war, the greateſt of all misfortunes, is the certain conſequence.—What are the wiſe and good to conclude from ſuch proceedings?

The tools of arbitrary power are ſurreptitiouſly obtaining an addreſs from the city of Weſtminſter, not by public advertiſement, but by privately ſoliciting the names of poor creatures who are deceived, and know not what they put their hands to. Preſently we ſhall ſee it announced the humble, dutiful addreſs of the inhabitants of Weſtminſter. Quere. Would it not well become the inhabitants of Weſtminſter to call a meeting, to conſider of a truly loyal addreſs and memorial, to deſcribe the real grievances of this country in the loſs of the great American trade.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Lords took into conſideration the Petition and Addreſs to his Majeſty, from the American Congreſs, which was laid before the Houſe by the Earl of Dartmouth.

A motion being made, that Governor Penn be called to the bar, and examined, the ſame paſſed in the negative, 56 againſt 22.

The Duke of Richmond's motion for a reconciliation with the colonies paſſed in the negative, 42 againſt 21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Luttrell made a long ſpeech, in which he conſidered the nature, principles, and ſpirit of government in general, and the conſtitution of this kingdom in particular; from which he concluded, that whenever the truſt delegated by the people was unjuſtly or oppreſſively exerciſed by the delegates, then the truſt ſhould naturally ceaſe, and the power revert to its firſt ſource, the people at large; that if this propoſition was allowed, it muſt alſo be admitted, that conventions or general aſſemblies of the people were, in ſuch caſes, agreeable to the ſpirit of the conſtitution; and he obſerved, that we had ſeveral inſtances in our hiſtory of ſuch aſſemblies; that much good had been effected by them, and much evil prevented; that ſome of our beſt princes had been raiſed to the throne, and our worſt kings depoſed, by means of a Britiſh Congreſs. He then made a motion to the following purport: " That the Commiſſioners which are to be ſent by his Majeſty to the different parts of America be impowered to treat with any Convention, Congreſs or Aſſembly of one or more provinces, who may beſt be ſuppoſed to underſtand the inclinations of the people, without enquiring into the legality of the manner in which they had been convened, in order that a ſpeedy reconciliation might be effected, conſiſtent with the honour and intereſt of Great-Britain, and the requiſitions of the colonies."

Sir George Young ſaid, that in every diſpaſſionate converſation, which he had had with gentlemen of either ſide of the Houſe, he found they were, to a man, anxious for a reconciliation with America: He was convinced that every day's delay made this reconciliation more difficult; that the Congreſs ſeemed to him the moſt ſpeedy, as well as the moſt effectual medium by which it could be attained; and as he regretted every hour that paſſed without an effort towards this happy object, he was deſirous to adopt this, or any other, or all propoſitions calculated to promote a reconciliation.

Mr. Rice expreſſed ſome regret, that he had not been ſoon enough in the Houſe to hear the arguments by which the motion had been introdueed: He wiſhed for a happy reconciliation as much as any gentleman in the Houſe, but ſaid he was deſirous, if poſſible, to avoid treating with any ſelf-created aſſembly; and he apprehended that our entering into treaty with the Congreſs would eſtabliſh its power, and lay the foundation for future troubles.

The queſtion was then called for, and the motion rejected without a diviſion.

The Houſe then went into a committee, and voted a reward for the diſcovery of the North Eaſt Paſſage; and alſo to any perſon, whether ſucceſsful or not, who in the attempt ſhould venture as far as the North Pole. After which the Chairman made his report, and about half paſt four the Houſe adjourned to this day.

Nov. 9. An intelligent correſpondent ſays, he can take upon him to aſſure us that there are more lottery tickets in the poſſeſſion of the inhabitants of ſome addreſſing towns, than in all the other towns in England put together.

Great betts are laid in the city, that within ſix months, one or both of the garriſons of Gibraltar and Mahon are ſurrendered either to the French or Spaniards.

It can hardly be doubted, unleſs the Americans receive propoſals of accommodation ſoon, but they will relinquiſh all hope of peace, and throw away the ſcabbard. They have been accuſed of entertaining views of independance; it is hard to ſay, on what that accuſation is founded. Profeſſions of attachment to Great-Britain can never be ſuited to advance ſuch a deſign: Beſides embarraſſing their own councils, and diffuſing among the people ſentiments of veneration and reſpect for the Mother Country, they muſt, ſo long as they are made uſe of, abſolutely preclude all hope of foreign aſſiſtance; for who will interpoſe in their favour, while a reconciliation ſeems probable: If they aimed at independance, they would never talk of ſubmiſſion.

Their Delegates have ſaid, " Foreign aſſiſtance is attainable:" And who, that conſiders what they have to offer, can doubt it? Supplies for the fiſheries, commercial advantages, or an extent of territory, are ſtipulations too favourable for the intereſts of France and Spain to admit of their refuſing them. The ſubjects of thoſe crowns would not ſuffer their miniſters to do it. " What, it is aſked, would the Americans become ſubjects of France and Spain?" No, they would be independent of all the world, and ALLIES of the Houſe of Bourbon. If a treaty of that kind was propoſed, is it poſſible it ſhould miſcarry? Are all the world become at once entirely diſintereſted? Is every nation under heaven ſo complaiſant to us, as to refuſe riches and power, merely becauſe we wiſh them to do ſo? O! ye rulers, lay aſide your puerile witticiſms, your rhetorical tittle tattle, and apply in earneſt ſome remedy to the miſeries of your ſinking country.

Nov. 10. The King will review the 32d regiment of foot, commanded by Col. Amherſt, on Monday next, on Putney Common, previous to their embarking for Ireland.

It is ſaid the proportion of the militia for Scotland is to be 30,000 men; Lord North was ſtaggered at this demand in the Scotch, but Sir Gilbert Elliot and the Solicitor-General inſiſt upon it, and they are ſupported by all their countrymen.

The battalions raiſing by Lord Lovat's ſon are to conſiſt of 2000 men.

It is really whimſical enough to hear ſome of the members of St. Stephen's Chapel ſay, " Well, it is true we have been deceived once, but we ſhall not be deceived again if we do but ſend all the forces we can muſter, and make another attempt next ſpring." The world at large, who were not blinded with miniſterial duſt, ſaw clearly what would be the reſult of the expedition; and the miniſters were told ſo at the time, and yet they think to hum the world a ſecond time, by freſh promiſes, which there is every reaſon to think will prove as vain as the former. Heaven grant ſome more favourable winds may diſperſe the contagion which prevails in the political atmoſphere, and the ſtate be cured of its phrenzy ere it be too late. The killing northern blaſts have too long endured, and Britannia's fruits will be all ſwept away, unleſs the ſuperior powers interfere and produce gentler breezes and more propitious gales.

The following is an authentic abſtract of the army eſtimate preſented on Wedneſday by Lord Barrington to the Houſe of Commons:

Reſolved, that 20752 men be employed for land ſervice, for the year 1776, and that 659,200l. 2s. 10d. ½ be allowed for maintaining them for 365 days, from the 25th of Dec. 1775, to the 25th of Dec. 1776.

Reſolved, that 723,432l. 11s. 7d. ¼ be granted for maintaining the forces in the Plantations and Africa, for the year 1776.

That 42,530l. 19s 4d. be granted for the charge of paying, and the difference of pay between the Britiſh and Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, for the troops of that country now ſerving in America.

That 11,503l. 7s. 3d. be granted for the pay of general and ſtaff officers for the ſervice of the current year.

That 104,136l. 6s. be granted for levy-money, for the augmentation of the Britiſh and Iriſh forces for 1776.

That 15,072l. 12s. out of ſavings of grants of laſt ſeſſions, for the charge of an augmentation to the forces, and for levy-money for the augmentation to Major General Preſton's regiment of Light Dragoons, towards defraying the charge of levy-money for the augmentation of the Britiſh and Iriſh forces for the year 1776.

That 26,783l. 15s. 2d. ½ be granted for defraying the charge of five Hanoverian battalions of foot at Gibraltar and Minorca, from the 1ſt of September 1775, to the 24th of December following.

That 46,838l. 1s. 9d. be granted for defraying the charge of five Hanoverian battalions, ſerving as above, for the ſervice of the year 1776.

That 249,655l. 18s. 6d. be granted for the office of ordnance, land ſervice for the year 1776. And,

That 225,171l. 11s. 11d. be granted for defraying the expence of ſervices performed by the office of ordnance for land ſervice, and not provided for by parliament in 1775.

This day Richard Penn, Eſq; will go through an examination at the bar of the Houſe of Peers, upon a motion made for that purpoſe by the Duke of Richmond on Tueſday laſt.

James Harris, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of Berlin, arrived in London on Monday laſt; he had but four days notice to ſettle his affairs and leave that kingdom; the reaſon is not yet known, but it is conjectured his Pruſſian Majeſty intends making ſome incurſions into our German dominions.

Extract of a letter from Milford, Nov. 4.

" On the 30th of October, the commanding officer of the regiments deſtined for America received orders to diſembark the troops till further orders. It is talked here, that they are not to go for America till next ſpring."

Yeſterday the Right Hon. John Sawbridge, Lord Mayor of this city, went in the city barge, accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, and the different Companies in their barges, by water to Weſtminſter, where he was ſworn in at the Exchequer-bar, before the Curſitor Barons, and then returned to Guildhall, where a very ſumptuous entertainment was provided.

The Duke of Glouceſter is certainly dead; the news is not declared, that miniſtry may have time to ſettle the diſpoſal of his places.

There is nothing ſo convincing in this miniſterial conduct of the certainty of miſcarriage, that all the experienced ſoldiers, admirals, ſailors, ſtateſmen, and orators, are in the oppoſition, which proves the oppoſite party have neither heads or hands to conduct the meaſures.

A certain naval Lord is ſo chagrined at the times, that he is determined to retire into France, and paſs the remainder of his days in a monaſtick manner, but not of the order of St. Francis.

It is confidently aſſerted in the city, that the Court of Portugal has entered into a treaty with the Court of Spain, to give the Spaniards all the aſſiſtance in their power in caſe they ſhould be at war with England; and that the Spaniards are to give them the like aſſiſtance in caſe they ſhould be attacked by any European power.

Several thouſand pairs of worſted ſtockings, and inſide flannel waiſtcoats, were ſhipped yeſterday on board a veſſel in the river, bound to America, for the uſe of his Majeſty's troops during the winter.

The miniſterial addreſs intended to have been obtained on Tueſday ſurreptitiouſly at Abingdon, as the ſenſe of the county of Berks, was thrown out by a large majority of freeholders. The buſineſs opened with a ſpeech from the High Sheriff, offering to read an addreſs, and letters in favour of it, from abſent freeholders. This was agitated and allowed. Lord Abingdon then made a ſenſible ſpeech againſt it, offering a lenient, not ſanguinary petition, which he had brought with him. He was oppoſed by a Mr. Loveden. Lord Craven, and the late Sheriff Baker, ſpoke ably, and above all, Major Hartley, ſo as almoſt to draw tears in favour of his clients, the Americans.

Never was any thing more artful than the conduct of the friends of adminiſtration on Tueſday at the county meeting for Berks. They ſtrangely contended, that the meeting was called to conſider of *an Addreſs—an Addreſs they had brought with them*, and were proceeding to ſign it as the Addreſs *of the county*, abſolutely refuſing to know whether it was the ſenſe of the majority then preſent. The Sheriff refuſed to put the queſtion, whether his addreſs was the ſenſe of the majority. Upon which Lord Craven put the queſtion himſelf, and walking to the other end of the Town Hall, bid the friends of America follow him, and the reſt remain with the High Sheriff; upon which there were left not above thirty, if ſo many, in favour of the addreſs; the multitude in the intereſt of mercy and conciliatory meaſures, triumphing incredibly over the diſproportion, which was to have been impoſed on the King and kingdom, as a majority of the county of Berks.

Lord George Germaine, during the latter part of the late King's reign, was held in ſuch a light, that the Courtiers even refuſed to pay him the compliments due to his rank; Lord George is now a favourite at St. James's, and in the high road to preferment.—" *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur cum illis.*"

Yeſterday the order of the day was read in the Houſe of Commons for the Houſe to be put into a Committee, to conſider further of a ſupply to be granted to his Majeſty; five eſtimates of the army, an eſtimate of the expence of five battalions of Hanoverians, and alſo an eſtimate of the ordnance, were moved to be referred to the ſaid Committee, which being done, the Speaker left the chair, and Lord Barrington, with his hands full of papers, got up and ſpoke for ſome time, as an introduction to a reſolution for 20,000 ſoldiers to be voted for the American ſervice. A motion was afterwards made for Sir Charles Whitworth to quit the chair, which occaſioned a debate that laſted till near midnight.

Brief Abſtract of the Heel *of yeſterday's Debate on a Motion of Mr. Powis, for Sir Charles Whitworth to leave the chair, when the Houſe were in a Committee of Supply.*

General Conway urged the Miniſtry to give ſome ſketch of their intended meaſures, and ſpoke much in favour of the Americans, declaring they were naturally dutiful and obedient ſubjects, and that it was obviouſly their inclination to live in a ſtate of dependance on this country.

Mr. Jenkinſon replied to him, and with great earneſtneſs entered into a defence of the preſent meaſures, declaring, that ſending a large force would do the buſineſs, and effectually end the diſpute with honour to this country. He obſerved, that none but cowards would at this moment offer terms of reconciliation, after the conciliatory propoſals of laſt year had been treated by the Congreſs with ſo much contempt, and after ſuch violent conduct had been the characteriſtic of twelve governments, who had moſt of them expelled their Governors, and daringly trampled on every right of the mother country. Mr. Jenkinſon expreſſed much ſurprize that the laſt ſpeaker, after the Americans had refuſed ſubmiſſion to the Declaratory Act (an act moved for by himſelf) and after it was notorious that they were in open rebellion, ſhould venture to call them dutiful and obedient ſubjects.

Lord John Cavendiſh followed Mr. Jenkinſon, and oppoſed Adminiſtration, declaring whenever great armaments had been agreed to by that Houſe, they were generally unneceſſary, and he inſtanced the laſt peace, immediately previous to which a great naval force had been agreed to, and never uſed.

Lord Frederick Campbell ſupported the preſent meaſures, and declared that he was in favour of raiſing a great force, for the very reaſon the laſt ſpeaker had given why he was againſt it, viz. that the meaſure might be followed by peace. His Lordſhip gave it as his opinion, that if the coloniſts were not compelled to ſubmit, this country would be merely a province to America.

Governor Johnſton paid General Conway a compliment on his valour and wiſdom, and joined him in requeſting at leaſt ſome outlines of the intention of Adminiſtration,

declaring, that as they had blundered before, the Houſe had a right to ſuſpect their plan for the future. The Governor ſpoke in defence of the General on the ground of Mr. Jenkinſon's attack, and was very ſevere on the conduct of the Miniſtry, reſpecting Governor Penn, whom they had never queſtioned, although he came purpoſely from the Congreſs to give them information, and was certainly the moſt qualified perſon that they could apply to. He ſaid he ſaw the new meaſures were all matter of riſque, and that there was no preconcerted plan of operation, that therefore the ſending a large force to America was more likely to be attended with great expence and great diſgrace, than the ſucceſs which Adminiſtration talked of.

Mr. Dempſter remarked that it was one clear poſition of the Miniſtry, that they would not end the quarrel without a further effuſion of blood; he therefore profeſſed himſelf an enemy to their ſyſtem.

Governor Pownall, after aſſuring the Houſe that he was not one of the intended commiſſioners to treat with America, aſſerted that he had good information that the Colonies were not at preſent mad enough to aim at independence, unleſs future chance forced them into it. The Governor alſo aſſerted, that he knew how peace might be reſtored, America recovered, the glory of Great Britain raiſed, the union of the empire effected, and an American revenue obtained.—He declared that this could only be done by ſending a large armed force, and he pointed out the good policy of ſuch a meaſure, both as it might affect America itſelf, and remove the fears of ſome gentlemen, who had intimated their dread of foreign powers interfering. The Governor ended his ſpeech with declaring, that as he was aſſured thoſe Americans who ſtill retained their allegiance to the mother country, wiſhed that the efforts of government might have their full operation, he ſhould on Friday move for the previous queſtion on Mr. Burke's intended plan of a reconciliation, as he was convinced no meaſure could be effectual in tending to terminate the preſent quarrel, which did not wear the face of authority, and appear to be the regular offſpring of the King's Miniſters.

Mr. Burke, with his uſual ſucceſs, raiſed the laugh of the Houſe at Mr. Pownall's expence, by ridiculing his declaration of what he could do, and what he knew; and by humourouſly ſaying the Governor had tolled the bell, and given notice, that on Friday he would perform the funeral ſervice over his intended, and as yet unknown, propoſal for a reconciliation. As he was to be killed by a previous queſtion, he begged to tell the Houſe a ſtory.—He then related a legend of a prince, whoſe parents ſuperſtitiouſly imagined he was to loſe his life by a lion, and therefore prevented him from going out, for fear of his meeting a lion; but that one day he was in a room where that animal was imitated in the tapeſtry, which in a rage he ſtruck at, and there being a nail in the wall, under that part of the tapeſtry where the lion's jaw appeared, it tore his hand, and killed him. "Now (ſays Mr. Burke) I find that I am to be killed by the foot of a more ignoble beaſt, that univerſal murderer, a Previous Queſtion; I fear the liberty of this country will die by a Previous Queſtion." He alſo replied to Mr. Jenkinſon, and in terms of very great poignancy, arraigned that gentleman (whom he termed a REAL Miniſter) for his aſſurance in predeſtinating the infallibility of the ſucceſs of his military plan, and cenſured his having ſaid the intended force *would do the buſineſs*. He was anſwered by Mr. Jenkinſon, who explained his expreſſion.

At half paſt ten the Houſe divided on the motion for Sir Charles Whitworth's quitting the chair, when the numbers were 227 Noes, 73 Ayes.

November 17. On Wedneſday the Houſe of Commons went into a Committee, to conſider of the petition from the province of Nova-Scotia, when they came to the following reſolution, viz. "That the propoſitions contained in the addreſs, petition and memorial, of the Council and Houſe of Aſſembly of the province of Nova-Scotia, of granting to Majeſty in perpetuity, a duty of poundage *ad valorem*, upon all commodities imported into ſaid province, not being the produce of the Britiſh dominions in Europe and America (Bay Salt only excepted) the ſaid duty to be under the diſpoſition of Parliament," is fit to be accepted; and that the amount of ſaid duty ſhall be eight per cent. upon all ſuch commodities.

Lord North gave notice he had matter of great conſequence to impart to the Houſe toward the latter end of the week.

A ſhip with General Burgoyne and Earl Percy are hourly expected at Dover from Boſton; the latter of whom we hear will not return to join his regiment there again in the ſpring, at the requeſt of his noble father; he being the eldeſt ſon, his Grace has been heard to declare it publicly, that for the ſake of a commiſſion he ſhould not run the riſk of his life and a Dukedom together.

Orders were Tueſday night ſent to Portſmouth for the Greyhound ſloop of war, now in dock, and fitting for America, to be got ready with all poſſible diſpatch. It is reported ſome perſons are to go in this ſhip with powers to propoſe terms of Reconciliation, the event of which may be known time enough to prevent the ſending more forces in the ſpring.

Before Gen. Gage left Boſton it was determined that the troops ſhould winter there, inſtead of going to Halifax; in conſequence of which the provincial army have thatched their tents (or hutted, as they term it) to guard againſt the inclemency of the weather, by which meaſure they intend to keep the King's troops within their lines, and prevent their foraging in the neighbouring country.

On the 6th of October the gentlemen and principal inhabitants of the town of Boſton in New-England, alſo his Majeſty's Council, and the gentlemen who were driven from their habitations in the country to the town of Boſton, preſented very reſpectful addreſſes to his Excellency Governor Gage, on his departure from thence for Great-Britain.

A letter from Lancaſhire mentions the great damage done in thoſe parts by the late ſtorm. "I have been," ſays the writer, "a ſpectator of dreadful havock among the ſhipping. Of ſix ſhips returning from Cheſter fair, not one eſcaped, and a veſſel worth 40,000l. with ſeveral reſpectable paſſengers on board, ſunk before my eyes."

Fraſer's regiment of Highlanders is to have one Colonel Commandant, two Lieutenant Colonels, and four Majors. The ſeveral officers are to raiſe their own men.

The Charming Sally, Wilſon, a tranſport, from London to Boſton, is loſt on the Goodwin Sands, and all the people periſhed.

Capt. Nichols, of the Juno, was in company with the Annapolis, Capt. Hanſick, on the 13th inſtant, in Mount's Bay, both cloſe to the rocks, which Captain Nicholſon cleared with the greateſt difficulty; and he ſuppoſes that the Annapolis ſtruck and went immediately to pieces, as he ſaw nothing of her afterwards. He ſays there was no chance of any of the people being ſaved, as it blew very hard from the S. W. Capt. Nicholſon was obliged to throw 100 hogſheads of tobacco and a great quantity of ſtaves overboard.

Sir Jeffery Amherſt, General Hervey, and General Frazer, it is ſaid, are all fixed on, and have agreed to go to America next ſpring, if the unhappy difference ſubſiſts ſo long between Great Britain and her colonies.

At twelve o'clock this day arrived a mail from New-York, brought by the Harriot Packet, Capt. Lee, to Falmouth: ſhe has brought a great many letters. This is the laſt mail that will arrive from thence till further orders.

The order of the day being yeſterday read in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Burke propoſed his much talked of Plan for a reconciliation between the Mother Country and America. After very ably touching upon the general grounds of the diſpute, and pointing out the apparent errors of adminiſtration, this accompliſhed orator begged leave to introduce a Reconciliatory Bill, which he read to the Houſe, and was up full three hours and an half, in giving a full account of the reaſons, and their force, upon which every clauſe of his bill was framed, and the happy purport which it might effect. Capt. Walſingham, in a ſhort ſpeech, ſeconded Mr. Burke's motion. A long and very intereſting debate enſued, which continued many hours. The following are the names of the principal ſpeakers, and the order in which they roſe: Mr. Burke, Capt. Walſingham, Welbore Ellis, Sir George Saville, Mr. Grey Cowper, Lord Oſſory, Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Lord Advocate, Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. Saint John, Mr. Adam, Mr. T. Townſend, Mr. George Onſlow, Governor Pownall, Mr. Mackworth, Lord George Germaine, Mr. Charles Fox, and the Solicitor General.

On Monday laſt Mr. Alderman Oliver gave notice to the Houſe of Commons, that he ſhould on that day ſe'nnight make a motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty, requeſting him to impart to the Houſe who were the original authors and adviſers of the meaſures which have been purſued againſt America, before thoſe meaſures were propoſed to the Houſe. He ſaid he was not unaware of the advantages and diſadvantages of his ſituation in that houſe. That he knew and lamented, that whilſt an unconnected individual was leſs liable to be carried away with any improper meaſure of party or faction, ſuch a perſon was for the ſame reaſon, and at the ſame time, leſs likely to be ſucceſsful in any meaſure that he could poſſibly propoſe.

That no man or party of men having a *perſonal* right to claim his aſſiſtance and ſupport, ſo he could have no *perſonal* claim to, and (if he had any experience in theſe matters) he feared he could have but little reaſonable expectation of the aſſiſtance and ſupport of others.

He ſaid, that being of this opinion, and not acting in concert, he ſhould not have ventured at this time to make any motion in that houſe, if that which he had to offer was not attended with circumſtances of a very ſingular nature, which entitled it to the countenance and ſupport equally of *both* ſides of the Houſe.

He ſaid, it could not have eſcaped any one's notice what decidedly contrary opinions had been all along declared on the different ſides of the houſe, relative to the meaſures againſt America.

That whilſt adminiſtration triumphed and exulted in the juſtice and wiſdom, and (what was ſtill more) in the *popularity* of their meaſures; for, he ſaid, they were repeatedly boaſting that the *ſenſe* of the *nation* was with them, yet thoſe meaſures had been treated on the other ſide of the houſe with every expreſſion of deteſtation and contempt.

This being the caſe, he ſaid, his motion would ſerve as a teſt of the *ſincerity* and *conſiſtency* of *both* ſides. For that, if they were ſincere, both thoſe who admired and thoſe who abhorred theſe meaſures muſt equally wiſh to know and make known the perſons who are *really* entitled to their admiration or abhorrence.

That the motion, therefore, which he intended to make, containing neither cenſure nor praiſe, and for the ſupport of which he ſhould truſt to the *conſiſtency* of both ſides of the houſe, would be merely to this effect:—That an humble addreſs (for *addreſſes*, he ſaid, were now in faſhion) be preſented by the houſe to his Majeſty, humbly requeſting him to impart to the houſe, who were the original authors and adviſers to his Majeſty of the meaſures which have been purſued againſt America, before thoſe meaſures were propoſed in parliament.

WATERTOWN, *January* 20.

Laſt Monday a large Ship from and owned in London, laden with Coal, Cheeſe and Porter, bound for the Miniſterial Aſſaſſins in Boſton, was taken by one of our Privateers, and carried into Newbury Port.

The ſame Day a Brig from Ireland, bound alſo for Boſton, laden with Beef, Butter, Cheeſe and Potatoes, was likewiſe taken and carried into the ſame Port.

Yeſterday Captain Manly ſent another Prize into Newbury; where from, or what laden with, we have not heard.

PROVIDENCE, January 20.

The following is ſent us as a particular account of the movements of the fleet in the river ſince yeſterday ſe'nnight, and of the actions which happened in conſequence thereof.——On Friday, the 12th inſtant, Capt. Wallace, with all the veſſels under his command, conſiſting of 12 ſail, came up the river from Newport, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon landed about 250 men on the iſland of Prudence, where about 40 or 50 of our men were ſtationed, under the command of Capt. Pearce. They were ſoon fired on by the enemy, which was returned with much ſpirit; but Capt. Pearce finding the enemy greatly ſuperior in number retreated, and with his men went off the iſland; he had one man wounded and taken priſoner, and it is ſaid ſeveral of the enemy were killed and wounded. The enemy about ſun-ſet burnt ſeven houſes on the iſland, which being diſcovered here, his Honour the Deputy-Governor, General Weſt, Colonels Richmond, Martin and Cook, Capt. Allen and Capt. Wells, immediately ſet out to ſend forces upon the iſland, by way of Warren and Briſtol, from the former of which places General Weſt ordered 50 men, directing them to join ſuch as ſhould be collected at Warwick Neck, and proceed to the iſland. His Honour, with the General, then went to Briſtol, and ſent off Major Talman, with 80 men in whale-boats, who landed about the dawn of day. Capt. Barton, with a few men, had landed from Head-Quarters, but theſe at Warwick-neck were not able to join them, for want of boats. About 9 o'clock in the morning the enemy landed about 250 men, and attacked Lieut. Car, who was ſtationed with a guard of 40 men to obſerve their motions; the remainder of our men, about 50 in number, ſoon coming up, a ſmart engagement enſued, which laſted three hours. The enemy ſeveral times ſent out flanking parties, which were as often drove back to their main body. They were at length drove to their veſſels, leaving our people in poſſeſſion of the iſland, having the night before got on board about 100 ſheep, but no cattle are miſſing. Two of their men were found dead after the action, and one wounded in the thigh; they likewiſe carried off a number of killed and wounded, particularly an officer, that appeared to be badly wounded, and who, it is ſuppoſed, had the command. We had only three men ſlightly wounded. Our officers and men behaved with the greateſt bravery; and had there been boats at Warwick to carry over the reinforcements from thence, it is thought the enemy's whole party would have been killed or taken. Sunday evening the enemy burnt two buildings on Patience-Iſland, on Monday they cut a quantity of wood at Hope-Iſland, and yeſterday, it is ſaid, returned to Newport.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight, while the Bomb Brig lay off Prudence, the gunner and five ſeamen made their eſcape in a boat, and arrived ſafe at Briſtol.

NEW-YORK, *January* 29.

We hear from New-Jerſey, that laſt Monday the people in the ſea port towns, having notice that a ſtore ſhip with coals, porter, cheeſe, &c. for the miniſterial army in Boſton, was arrived at the Hook, a number of men in a ſmall veſſel at night boarded, took and brought her into port, where they have unloaded her. The cargoe conſiſts of 120 chaldron of coals, 100 barrels of porter, 300 ſacks of potatoes, 10 pipes of ſour crout, 4 four pounders, ſome powder and arms, and ſundry other goods: They brought 80 hogs from London, but many of them died on the voyage.

We hear from Long Iſland, that Col. Heard, with a detachment of Minute-men from the Jerſeys, purſuant to an order of the Continental Congreſs, has taken a few of the principal Tories in Queen's County, that others are fled, and that all the reſt had delivered up their arms, to the number of near a thouſand.

Large reinforcements are preparing in different parts, with the utmoſt expedition, for the army at Quebec. An account of the repulſe of our little army there had been received at Cambridge.

By two Gentlemen from Albany, we hear General Schuyler has taken from the Inhabitants of John's town, and parts adjacent, 670 odd muſkets, and 9 pieces of cannon, and brought off 15 priſoners.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 31.

A Gentleman arrived here in three weeks from St. Euſtatia informs, that the Pomona man of war, and the Argo and Lynx ſloops, were cruizing off that iſland, and had taken ſeven or eight American veſſels, and ſent them to Antigua; and that they had advice from Antigua, that 12 or 14 ſtore-ſhips, bound from London for Boſton, were arrived there, having been blown off our Coaſt, and more were daily arriving.

On the 17th inſtant, the General Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland adjourned to the third Monday in February. During their ſitting, the Houſe ordered another regiment to be immediately raiſed, for the defence of that colony.

IN COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1775.

Reſolved, That this Board will, on Monday, the fifth day of February next, appoint Officers for a Company of Matroſſes, to be immediately raiſed in this province, for the ſervice of Canada. And this reſolve to be publiſhed in the news-papers, to the end applications may be made by ſuch as chooſe to enter into the ſaid ſervice.

January 30.

As rags and lint are eſſentially neceſſary for the public ſervice, this Committee moſt earneſtly requeſt the inhabitants of this city to collect what old linen they have, and can ſpare; and in the courſe of next week, perſons, properly authoriſed under the hand of the Secretary of the Committee, will call at their houſes to receive it.

Such perſons alſo as have Salt-petre to diſpoſe of are hereby notified, that ROBERT TOWERS, Commiſſary, next door but one to the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, in Market-ſtreet, will receive the ſame, and pay them therefor. *Extracts from the Minutes*,

WILLIAM GOVETT, *Secretary*.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 12th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Thomas Craig, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, lately occupied by Fergus Purden, one undivided fifth part (the whole in 5 equal parts to be divided) of and in a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, with the appurtenances, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets aforeſaid, containing in front, in the whole, about 25 feet, and in depth about 50 feet; bounded by ground late of Dr. Lloyd Zachary, deceaſed, and others; the eſtate of Joſeph Chambers; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 13th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain compleat meſſuage or tenement, known by the name of the Jolly Poſt, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on the Briſtol road, about 6 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 45 acres and 26 perches, with the appurtenances; late the eſtate of Joſeph Thornhill; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 16th day of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Matthias Shiveley, in Cuſheoppen, near Maybury's works, a certain log meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper-Salford, containing about 138 acres; bounded by lands of Michael Fry, and others. Alſo at the ſame time and place aforeſaid will be ſold, ſundry horſes, cows, implements of huſbandry, grain in the ground, and houſhold and kitchen furniture, &c. late the property of Yoſt alias Joſeph Martin; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THE Creditors of Joſeph Richardſon, late of Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, are deſired to call on MICHAEL HILLEGAS, one of the Auditors, any time after the tenth of February next, in order to receive a dividend of their reſpective debts, againſt the ſaid Richardſon.

Glouceſter, January 26, 1776.

WAS taken from the ſubſcriber's, the latter end of October laſt (ſuppoſed by miſtake) A BAY MARE, and one of the ſame colour left in room thereof. Whoever made the miſtake, is deſired to return her to the ſubſcriber, and take their own again, or it will be looked on as an intended fraud, and endeavours uſed to diſcover the perpetrator.

¶ WILLIAM HUGG.

WAS STOLEN out of the old Riſing Sun Tavern, on the 22d day of January, 1776, Six Silver Table Spoons, one of them marked I. W. S. maker's name P. C. and four of them marked E. R. and one marked W. P. Alſo a Pap Spoon, marked B. L. S. maker's name not remembered. Alſo a Pair of Silver Tea Tongs. Any perſon that will ſecure them, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings *reward, paid by*

SIDNEY PAUL.

LONDON, November 2.

The Nottingham addreſſes were preſented yeſterday by Lord Howe and Lord Edward Bentinck, and are as follow:

The humble ADDRESS *of the* MAYOR *and* BURGESSES *of the town of* Nottingham, *in Common Council aſſembled,*

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

"WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the town of Nottingham, in Common Council aſſembled, beg leave to approach your royal preſence with that ſubmiſſive and grateful affection which is due to the illuſtrious deſcendant of the Houſe of Hanover, and with all humility to ſupplicate the intervention of your Majeſty's wiſdom and power for the averting thoſe unuſual calamities which hang over our country, and which affect us with the deepeſt concern. In the preſent critical ſituation of theſe kingdoms, it becomes Britons to drop every conſideration but that of love to their Sovereign and their country, and to unite as one man in their endeavours, by all lawful means, to ſtay thoſe evils which threaten to involve the whole Britiſh community in one general diſtreſs. Impreſſed with this ſentiment, permit us, Sire, to expreſs our dread of the conſequences of thoſe addreſſes, which, making a ſhew of peculiar loyalty to your Majeſty, and of diſtinguiſhed zeal for the rights of the Britiſh legiſlature, recommend an unyielding purſuit of meaſures, which, whether conſtitutional or not, if we may judge from preſent appearances, are perhaps as impracticable as they are ruinous. We would yield to none in a faithful attachment to your ſacred perſon and government, or in a zealous concern for the permanence and dignity of our well tempered conſtitution. By theſe principles your Majeſty's corporation of Nottingham has ever been diſtinguiſhed, and theſe principles would we tranſmit as the moſt valuable inheritance to poſterity. We would meet the beſt ſubjects of your Majeſty in all their loyalty and zeal, but at the ſame time check, if poſſible, that intemperate paſſion, which, for the ſake of uncertain and ideal advantages, would hazard the diſmembering the Britiſh empire, and the loſs of thoſe provinces to which the dignity of your Majeſty's crown, and the proſperity, wealth and power of theſe kingdoms, have been ſo largely indebted, and on which the preſervation from the ambitious attempts of rival nations may hereafter principally depend. We wiſh to ſee one preſiding ſpirit actuate the whole Britiſh empire; we wiſh to ſee a due ſubordination maintained through the whole to the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, nor would we be thought to countenance any claims that lead to independence; but we fear the hand of force will never anſwer the wiſhes of any friend to this country. We dread even victory itſelf, every victory but that over the wills and affections of our American fellow-ſubjects (which arms and violence are but ill fitted to produce) as any other victory can be but temporary and deluſive, ſince the diſunion of affections with America would rob us of the moſt valuable advantages of conqueſt, and no armed force which this nation can ſpare, is, we apprehend, equal to the unwilling ſubjection of ſo wide a dominion.

"Permit us, Gracious Sovereign, with all humility to expreſs our concern at ſeeing our gallant officers and ſoldiers, in whom the generous ſenſe of duty and honour declines no danger, expoſed in this unfortunate and unequal conteſt, and our regret that their courage is not reſerved for a field, in which, againſt the natural enemies of Britain, they might win honour to themſelves and advantage to their country; in particular we grieve to find abſent on ſuch an errand, a deſcendant of that noble family, which in every walk of glory has equalled the Roman name, to whom we had entruſted our repreſentation in Parliament, where, by his ſervices to his country and to America, he might have perpetuated that grateful remembrance which his brother had ſo glorioufly acquired.

"From this melancholy view, Sire, we would willingly turn our own eyes, nor preſume to introduce to your Majeſty, if we did not hope that ſo awful a ſcene might draw your royal attention, and induce to that relief which it is in your Majeſty's power to beſtow. Actuated no leſs by unfeigned affection to your royal perſon and government, and to the true dignity and happineſs of the throne, than zeal for the welfare of our country and of poſterity, we have ventured to repreſent theſe truths in the ſerious and affecting light in which we view them. May our Addreſs appear to your Majeſty in its honeſt ſimplicity and integrity, may it contribute, with the requeſts of other your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, to call forth your paternal regard for your afflicted people.

"The firſt object of our deſires and wiſhes is, the return of peace and cordial union with our American fellow-ſubjects; and to this end, Moſt Gracious Sovereign, we make it our humble and earneſt requeſt, that your Majeſty would ſuſpend thoſe hoſtilities, which, we fear, can have no other than a fatal iſſue, and, in your great wiſdom and goodneſs, reſtore that better ſyſtem of interchangeable intereſts and affections, of whoſe bleſſing no juſt calculation can be formed, and which a long experience has proved to be an ample foundation for every deſirable advantage to this country.

"Given under our Common Seal, at the Guildhall of the town of Nottingham, the 20th day of October, 1775. ROBERT SEAGREAVE, Town-Clerk.

The humble ADDRESS *of the* GENTLEMEN, *Principal* MANUFACTURERS, *and* INHABITANTS *of the town of* Nottingham,

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

"WE, the Gentlemen, principal Manufacturers and Inhabitants, of the town of Nottingham, beg leave at this intereſting period to approach your royal preſence, in the character of your moſt loyal and affectionate ſubjects, whoſe attachment to the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, and the conſtitution of the Britiſh empire, has been received by us as the ſacred injunction of our parents, has been inviolably preſerved, will be carried with us to our graves, and tranſmitted to our poſterity. Devoted to theſe intereſts, we rejoice in every opportunity which invites a declaration of our principles; we would not yield in theſe noble ſentiments to any ſubjects of your Majeſty's government; but like them be prepared with life and fortune to maintain the true dignity of your Majeſty's crown, the juſt, the uſeful, and practicable rights of the Britiſh legiſlature.

"Inſpired with theſe ſentiments, we have no fear, Sire, in conveying to the throne the ſenſe we have of the preſent ſituation of our country, and of thoſe ſteps which alone remain to reſcue it from that impending danger into which it is plunged. We preſume not to queſtion the good intention of thoſe who approach your Majeſty with a different language; but convinced that the meaſures which they recommend lead to irrecoverable ruin, it would ill become us to ſit ſilent ſpectators in ſuch an hour of danger, in an hour on whoſe reſolves the fate of Britain hangs.

"However juſt the claims of the Britiſh Parliament, however conſtitutional its ſovereignty over every member of its extended empire, the ſituation of America we apprehend to be ſuch, as renders it imprudent, and of no advantage to the common welfare (the great end of ſovereignty) to enforce all theſe claims. No benefit can be greater than what reſults from the union of affections, of commerce, and of intereſts, with ſuch diſtant provinces. We lament the interruption of this union, and truſt that in the return to it your Majeſty will find the true policy of your government, the beſt happineſs of your kingdoms.

"In this great national queſtion, Sire, we decline the mention of our particular intereſts, the manufactures of this late flouriſhing town and neighbourhood, which are deeply affected by the unhappy differences with your American provinces, and will, we more than fear, be attended with irreparable injury to the merchant and the artiſan; but we earneſtly wiſh to obviate the concluſions which may be drawn from the preſent ſtate of trade, throughout the kingdom at large, as if it ſtood in no need of the tribute which our American ſettlements have hitherto paid to it. To accidental and temporary cauſes, the peace of Poland, Ruſſia, and Turkey, and the expected departure of the Spaniſh Flota, its very fortunate ſupport at this hour is owing.

"This extraordinary flow muſt ſoon ſubſide to its natural level, when the vacancy which America has been accuſtomed to fill, will be dreadfully felt through the whole Britiſh trade; but the wiſdom and providence of your Majeſty will look forward to that period, when the policy of other nations ſhall have poſſeſſed them of the manufactures which they at preſent demand of Britain, when the general decline of our European trade ſhall leave us no other reſource for ſupporting our rank in Europe, than a friendly and commercial intereſt in our American colonies, which may know no limits to their increaſe, from the parent which protects and ſmiles upon them. From this approaching fate ſave us, Sire, while ſafety may yet be found. The event of continued war may be dreadful, and repentance unavailing though univerſal. Victory cannot avert the miſchief which it threatens, but returning peace carries no terrors with it; it promiſes every bleſſing which can ſecure to ages the glory of your Majeſty's Houſe, the proſperity and happineſs of our envied country.

"Receive, Moſt Gracious Sovereign, our humble requeſt as the tribute of true loyalty, diſſipate the fears of your afflicted people. In your Majeſty's goodneſs ſtay the hand of war, and recal into the boſom of peace and grateful ſubjection your American ſubjects, by a reſtoration of thoſe meaſures, which long experience has ſhown to be productive of the greateſt advantages to this late united and flouriſhing empire."

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

The laſt letters from Canada bring an account of an unſucceſsful attempt made to gain poſſeſſion of Quebec by ſtorm, on the 31ſt of December laſt, between the hours of 2 and 7 in the morning.

The General finding his cannon too light to effect a breach, and that the enemy would not hearken to terms of capitulation, formed a deſign of carrying the town by eſcalade. In this he was encouraged by the extenſiveneſs of the works and the weakneſs of the garriſon. When every thing was prepared, while he was waiting the opportunity of a ſnow ſtorm to carry his deſign into execution, ſeveral of his men deſerted to the enemy. His plan at firſt was to have attacked the upper and lower town at the ſame time, depending principally for ſucceſs againſt the upper town. But diſcovering from the motions of the enemy, that they were appriſed of his deſign, he altered his plan; and having divided his ſmall army into four detachments, ordered two feints to be made againſt the upper town, one by Col. Livingſton, at the head of the Canadians, againſt St. John's Gate, the other by Capt. Brown, at the head of a ſmall detachment, againſt Cape Diamond, reſerving to himſelf and Col. Arnold the two principal attacks againſt the lower town.

At five o'clock, the hour appointed for the attack, the General, at the head of the New-York troops, advanced againſt the lower town at Aunce de Mere. Being obliged to take a circuit, the ſignal for the attack was given, and the garriſon alarmed before he reached the place; however, preſſing on, he paſſed the firſt barrier, and was juſt opening to attempt the ſecond, when by the firſt fire from the enemy he was unfortunately killed, together with his aid-de-camp Capt. J. M'Pherſon, Capt. Cheeſman and two or three more. This ſo diſpirited the men that Col. Campbell, on whom the command devolved, found himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of drawing them off.

In the mean while, Col. Arnold, at the head of about three hundred and fifty of thoſe brave troops (who with unparalleled fatigue had penetrated Canada under his command) and Captain Lamb's company of artillery, had paſſed through St. Roques, and approached near a two gun battery, picketted in, without being diſcovered. This he attacked, and, though it was well defended for about an hour, carried it with the loſs of a number of men. In this attack Col. Arnold had the misfortune to have his leg ſplintered by a ſhot, and was obliged to be carried to the hoſpital. After gaining the battery, his detachment paſſed on to a ſecond barrier, which they took poſſeſſion of. By this time the enemy, relieved from the other attacks by our troops being drawn off, directed their whole force againſt this detachment, and a party, ſallying out from the Palace-gate, attacked them in the rear.

Theſe brave men ſuſtained the force of the whole garriſon for three hours, but finding themſelves hemmed in, and no hopes of relief, they were obliged to yield to numbers, and the advantageous ſituation the garriſon had over them.

No regular return is yet come to hand; but, by the advices received, we learn that our loſs in killed and wounded amounts to about ſixty, and three hundred taken priſoners, who are treated very humanely.

Among the ſlain are Captain Kendericks and Lieutenant Humphreys of the rifflemen, and Lieut. Cooper.

After this unfortunate repulſe, the remainder of the army retired about three miles from the city, where they have poſted themſelves advantageouſly, and are continuing the blockade, waiting for reinforcements, which are now on their march to join them.

Every poſſible mark of diſtinction was ſhewn to the corpſe of General Montgomery, who was interred in Quebec on the ſecond of January.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

On Wedneſday laſt departed this life, in the 53d year of his age, the much lamented JUDAH FOULKE, *Eſq; who filled ſeveral public offices, and particularly that of High Sheriff of this city and county, with remarkable reputation. Without being indebted to riches, or any very extenſive literary acquirements, he rendered himſelf acceptable to perſons of* all ranks. *Candid, judicious, tolerant and inoffenſive, he conciliated the affections of people of* all parties. *Humane, liberal, and ever ready to be ſerviceable, he acquired an uncommon ſhare of popular eſteem. Convivial, eaſy and ſincere, he was the pleaſing companion and the uſeful friend. Men of ſhowy and refined talents captivate our* minds; *but perſons poſſeſſing qualities like thoſe of the deceaſed, ſeize upon our* hearts; *nor will their virtues ceaſe to be admired while truth, friendſhip and ſincerity continue to be revered among mankind. His remains were interred on Friday in Friends burial-ground, attended by a very great number of reſpectable inhabitants of this city and county.*

On Friday laſt JOSEPH READ, Eſq; was elected Burgeſs for this city, in the room of THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſq; who has reſigned.

A Liſt of LETTERS *remaining in the Conſtitutional Poſt-Office, in Philadelphia, January 5, 1776.*

JAMES ASHTON, Mr. Aſkel, Francis Aſbury, John Aley, Philadelphia.

B. James Barker, James Black, Margaret Blaincher, Sarah Bonnell, John Boyle, John Brown, Capt. John Brown, Eliſha Brown, Philip Brumfield (2) John Byrn, William Boſſwell, Judith Brown, Joſeph Brittle, Ann Budding, David Bynon, Philadelphia.

C. Cyrus Copper, Felix Craaford, Venlen Croons, Thomas Coppock, John Cameron, John Cockſhot, jun. Philadelphia; Philip Calvin, Amwell; Daniel Callaghan, Bordentown; Elijah Clark, Egg-Harbour; T. Cockayne, Pine-Grove.

D. Iſaac Delaviu, Azariah Dunham, James Durant, Lieut. Paul Douglaſs, Philadelphia.

E. Oſwell Eve, ſen. James Ellis, Simon Elliſon, Philadelphia.

F. John Far, John Fitzpatrick, Michael Fox, Captain John Fulford, Bernard Fearis, George Fitzpatrick, James Fitzpatrick, Nehemiah Fitzwater, Joſeph Ferguſon, Philadelphia; Charles Froggett, Upper Preſton; Hugh Frazer, Northumberland County.

G. James Gibbons, Thomas Goodwin, Stephen Gorham, William Griffiths, Enſign James Gordon, Priſoner, Captain Benjamin Greenaway, Philadelphia; Meſſieurs Greer and Coombs, Motherkill; James Gillchriſt, Lancaſter County.

H. John Hall, Michael Hays, Iſaac Heſton, Thomas Hough, Timothy Hawkins, Robert Heron, Philadelphia; Thomas Hunt, Germantown; Jordan Hopton, Amwell; Uriah Hughes, ſen. Buckingham.

J. Captain Thomas Jann, Mary Jann, Captain Jonathan Ingerſol, Philadelphia.

K. Charles Kite, Abington.

L. James Latham, Anna Rebecca Langley, Jonathan Leeds, John Logan (2) John Lorrain, W. L. Ludert, Philadelphia; Ebenezer Large, Abraham Levy (2) Rev. Mr. Leiut, Buckingham.

M. Timothy Mahony (2) George Mann, Joſeph Maſter (2) David Mahony, John Mathews, Captain James M'Auly, Thomas Olee Mattiſon, Dennis M'Cormick (2) Mr. Murphy, Daniel Murphy, John Morton, Edward Moore, Philadelphia; John M'Culloch, Hopewell; John Millegan, Yellow Breeches; Sarah M'Kim, New-Jerſey.

N. Septimus Nibbs, Peter Nowland, Peter Neary, Thomas Newburn, Philadelphia.

O. Henry Oakman, William Oliver, Philadelphia.

P. Joſeph Peddal, Thomas Pigott (2) Seagoe Potter, Mary Proby, Philadelphia; John Potts, Pottſgrove; Iſaac Phenemon, Penn's-Neck; Joſeph Peck, Weſt-Jerſey.

R. William Robinſon, Philadelphia.

S. William Savage, John Service, David Shakeſpear, George Sikes, Thomas Simmons, Caſper Wall, Skinner, Daniel Stiles, Peggy Slunkely, John Smith, Dr. William Smith, Matthew Strong, James Stewart, Edw. Stretcher, Richard Sudlow, Capt. Woolman Sutton, Francis Swaine, Philadelphia; Fithian Stratton, Deerfield.

T. Nancy Tanner, Alex. Thompſon, John Thornber, Barſhaba Thompſon, Dr. Thomas Tillotſon, Thomas Tyrer, Philadelphia; Enos Tyſon, Upper Dublin.

W. James Walſh (4) Patrick Welſh, John Wethered, James Wallis, Robert Ward, Juſtus Walker, Daniel Peck Whipple (2) Mrs. Wheat, Amos Wheaton, Samuel Wilſon, Henry Wogt, Philadelphia; Rev. William Worth, New-Jerſey.

Chelſea Forge, January 20, 1776.

RUN away from his Bail, a certain Richard Harding, born in the Weſt of England, about 5 feet 4 inches high; had on, when he went away, an oldiſh brown cloth coat, with green lining, a red jacket, the buttons on the left ſide of the jacket, old drilling breeches, he is a thick chunky fellow, he had a large ſcar under his left cheek, his noſe large and crooked; he took with him a pitching axe; he may offer to cut cord wood, as he has followed that buſineſs for ſome time paſt at Chelſea Forge, in Weſt New-Jerſey; he left his Bail about three weeks ago. Any perſon that will take and ſecure him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward for their trouble. THOMAS POTTS. ¶

Moore's-Town, January 25, 1776.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN *out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in the township of Cheſter, Burlington county, in the night of the 23d inſtant, the following articles, viz. One brown and orange dorſateen gown, one brown and orange poplin ditto, two light cotton ditto, one calicoe double ſhort ditto, a ſuperfine light-coloured broadcloth ſhort cloak; a pair of white ruſſel ſtays, almoſt new; a lawn apron, one Iriſh linen ditto; one muſlin handkerchief, marked R. A; a muſlin apron, two check ditto; a kenting handkerchief; a pair of womans home-ſpun cotton ſtockings, and a coarſe pillow caſe, &c. &c. It is ſuppoſed the above clothes were ſtolen by a woman. Whoever apprehends the thief and clothes, ſhall receive the above reward, or Four Dollars for the thief only, with reaſonable charges, paid by*

‡ SAMUEL ATKINSON.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A TWO ſtory brick HOUSE, and LOT of LAND, ſituate on King's-ſtreet, near the Goal, in the Borough of Lancaſter. The lot is 16½ feet in front, and 220 feet deep; on the premiſes is a brick kitchen, and good ſtable; a pump of good water in the yard; there is a frame houſe on the back of the lot, one ſtory high, with a cellar, and a ſpring of water in it. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe or rent the above deſcribed lot and houſes, may have immediate poſſeſſion, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

¶ NICHOLAS WALTER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2458.

LONDON, *October* 23.

THE late addreſs from Coventry, framed for the purpoſe of fomenting civil war, having been precipitately hurried through, as well as ſurreptitiouſly introduced, ſeveral of the principal inhabitants and manufacturers of that place thought it neceſſary to call a meeting, where the true ſenſe of the people might be diſcovered. Public notice was given by the following advertiſement:

"*The* Public *are hereby moſt reſpectfully informed*,

"That a meeting is intended to be held on Tueſday evening next, ſix o'clock, at the King's Head, in order to conſider of a dutiful, affectionate and loyal addreſs to his Majeſty, upon the preſent alarming ſituation of affairs. As the buſineſs of this meeting will not be taken up on a partial, narrow, or contracted ground, but upon principles as generally extenſive and important as its nature, therefore the attendance of every friend to his Majeſty is moſt earneſtly requeſted."

Coventry, Oct. 7, 1775.

In conſequence of this notice, a meeting was held on the 10th, which proved a very large one, where an humble Addreſs and Petition were agreed to. It was ſigned by the worthy Lords ARCHER and CRAVEN, and about four hundred other reſpectable freemen. Friday it was preſented to his Majeſty by Lord Craven, and moſt graciouſly received. The Marquis of Rockingham and the Duke of Portland were at Court. The Petition is as follows:

Coventry, October 10, 1775.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY,

The humble Addreſs and Petition of the principal Citizens, Inhabitants, Manufacturers, and Traders of the City of Coventry.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

AT a time when ſome parts of the kingdom, and even a ſmall number of our fellow-citizens, profeſs to hold principles ſo oppoſite to our own; when they are repreſented to your Majeſty as the genuine and general ſentiments of the people of England, and particularly of your loyal city of Coventry (at all times diſtinguiſhed for its zealous attachment to liberty, and the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover) we ſhould be dead to every ſenſe of feeling and honour, if we did not proteſt againſt ſuch proceedings, and publicly avow our diſapprobation of them.

In the preſent alarming criſis, to proſtitute our conſciences to hold the language of ſervile flattery and adulation, would diſgrace the characters of Engliſh freemen: we are called upon by the love of our country, and by every tie of duty, to ſpeak of things as they are; to carry truth to the foot of the throne.

When we look back upon the ſyſtem of colony adminiſtration, within theſe few years adopted; when we obſerve the manner of its execution, we cannot attribute the reſiſtance of America to the arts and deſigns of a few factious men, either at home or abroad; when we ſee a whole people, almoſt from north to ſouth of that vaſt continent (which we claim) firmly united in one mind, and determined to oppoſe a ſyſtem which they think ruinous to their liberty, we are naturally led to believe that they act from principle, and in conſequence of ſelf-conviction.

If we look forward to the iſſue of this great conteſt, we ſee the fate of the Britiſh empire determined. Our armies and our fleets (for what can withſtand their valour?) may be triumphant; America may be laid low; but what laurels ſhall we reap by ſuch a conqueſt? Either we ſhall have to govern a people ſubmitting to temporary neceſſity, a diſtant province watchful of an opportunity to throw off a galling yoke, or we ſhall compleatly trample over, and cut up by the root, that gallant ſpirit of a free people, deſcendants of Britons, which has cheriſhed them in their infancy, and, through the midſt of dangers, brought them to their preſent ſtate of manhood;—that ſpirit, under which trade has flouriſhed, and riches flowed in upon them and us.

This, Sire, together with the alarming decline of our manufactures, and the ſtarving condition of the poor, affords us the moſt melancholy proſpect, and to your Majeſty we fly for redreſs.

With great humility we ſupplicate your Majeſty, in pity to your diſtreſſed and divided people, to interpoſe your wonted clemency, to ſtop the effuſion of blood, to recommend to your Parliament to conſider, with all due attention, the petition from America lately offered to be preſented to the throne, which we firmly believe propoſes the foundation of a temple of concord, ſacred to the mutual intereſts of Great-Britain and America; intereſts which ſeem to have been joined together by the hand of Providence, and which no friend to your Majeſty and his country can wiſh to put aſunder."

TOWER of LONDON, October 24.

Between the hours of nine and ten yeſterday morning, Mr. Stavely, of Half-moon-ſtreet, Piccadilly, and Mr. Mann, of Queen-Anne-ſtreet, Weſtminſter (both King's meſſengers) attended by a conſtable, repaired to the houſe of Stephen Sayre, Eſq; in Oxford-ſtreet. As an excuſe to obtain an interview with Mr. Sayre, theſe beggarly catchpoles of power pretended, that a forged draft for 3000. had been iſſued by the bank of which Mr. Sayre is a proprietor. Obtaining by ſuch raſcally means the interview they deſired, Mr. Sayre no ſooner appeared than the catchpoles acquainted him, that "they had an order ſigned by Lord Rochford, one of the Secretaries of State, to take him into cuſtody on a charge of High Treaſon; and to ſearch for, ſeize, and carry with them, ſuch of his papers as they might deem effectual for their purpoſe."

Mr. Sayre heard the ſummons with compoſure, and obeyed its dictates with a manly dignity. Conſcious of his innocence, he ſmiled at the heinouſneſs of the charge, and, in a perfect reliance on his own integrity, he permitted the government-riflers to plunder his eſcrutores, to ranſack his boxes, and to pillage his bureaus. No ſooner did they lay their hands on a letter from Mrs Mayſlay (ſiſter to the Lord Mayor elect) and another letter addreſſed to "the Livery of London," under the ſignature of "Barnard's Ghoſt," than they ſeized them with the hand of rapacity, and carried them off with as little feeling, as men unaccuſtomed to honeſty in the ſervice of government uſually experience.

Mr. Sayre expreſſed his readineſs to accompany the King's Catchpoles unto Lord Rochford's houſe, having previouſly diſpatched a ſervant to Mr. Reynolds, requiring his attendance with the utmoſt expedition. The King's meſſengers, thief-takers, or catchpoles, (call them which you will) conducted Mr. Sayre to the preſence of Lord Rochford; and, leſt juſtice ſhould perceive the vile ſcene of oppreſſion, her eyes were blinded—for Sir John Fielding was preſent. An information from one Richardſon (an adjutant of the guards) was read. The charge contained in this information was to the following purport:

"That Stephen Sayre, Eſq; had expreſſed to him, "the ſaid Richardſon, an intention of ſeizing the King's "perſon as his Majeſty went on Thurſday to the Parliament Houſe; alſo an intention of taking poſſeſſion of "the Tower, and of overturning the preſent government."

After this information had been read, Mr. Sayre replied to the ſeparate charges with that ſort of compoſure which ever accompanies heart-felt innocence; he ſtated how very ſlightly he was acquainted with Adjutant Richardſon, the informer; he mentioned the only converſation which had ever paſſed between them, and he was about to enter more largely into the futility of the charge, when it was announced to Lord Rochford and the blind Juſtice, "that Mr. Reynolds demanded immediate admittance to his client." That the chicanery of courts might not be laid aſide, ſeveral meſſages paſſed, but that which could not be denied as a matter of right, was ſoon very courteouſly granted as a matter of favour. Mr. Reynolds was admitted, becauſe it was impoſſible, conſiſtent with juſtice, to refuſe his admittance. Having been introduced to Lord Rochford and Sir John Fielding, the latter put the following queſtion to Mr. Reynolds:

"Is it Mr. Sayre's deſire that you ſhould attend in his "behalf?"

Mr. Reynolds replied in the affirmative. Sir John Fielding, with a greater ſhare of audacity than decorum, ſaid, "that this was not true." Mr. Reynolds, with a very proper degree of ſpirit, replied, "that Sir John "Fielding, as a magiſtrate, might ſay that which, as a "gentleman, he could not juſtify." The blind Knight then deſired that it might be aſked of Mr. Sayre "Whether he had ſent for Mr. Reynolds?" Mr. Sayre replied, "he had ſent for him, without mentioning the "place where he was to attend."

Theſe diſputes being adjuſted, it was agreed that Mr. Reynolds might attend the private examination of his friend. The firſt advice Mr. Reynolds gave to Mr. Sayre was this, "That he ſhould not anſwer any interroga"tories which Lord Rochford or Sir John Fielding might "propound; and that he ſhould not ſign any paper."

The information which contained the charge was a ſecond time read, at the requeſt of Mr. Sayre, who, ſmiling at the recital, Mr. Reynolds joined in the laugh, and ſaid, "that the whole was too ridiculous to be ſeriouſly attended to." An altercation then enſued between Mr. Reynolds and Adjutant Richardſon, the informer. The two Middleſex Juſtices, Lord Rochford, and Sir John Fielding, were requeſted by the informer to ſilence Mr. Reynolds. He ſaved them the trouble by obſerving, "That he ſhould always pay a proper deference to authority, but whatever he had there ſaid of the informer he would repeat in any other place whatever."

Mr. Reynolds then told Lord Rochford, "that if, after conſulting the great Law-officers of State (which his Lordſhip would do of courſe) as the information did not amount to a direct charge againſt Mr. Sayre, his Lordſhip ſhould think himſelf warranted to receive bail, ample and ſufficient bail ſhould be given; but if it was thought warrantable to commit, he ſcorned to aſk a favour for his client."

Mr. Sayre was ordered into an adjacent apartment, and he was ſoon afterwards committed a cloſe priſoner to the Tower.

The following is a true copy of the

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT.

(COPY)

"William-Henry, Earl of Rochford, one of the "Lords of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable "Privy-Council, and Principal Secretary of "State:

"Theſe are, in his Majeſty's name, to authoriſe and "require you to receive into your cuſtody the body of "Stephen Sayre, Eſq; herewith ſent you, being charged "upon oath before me, one of his Majeſty's principal "Secretaries of State, with treaſonable practices, and to "keep him in cloſe cuſtody, until he ſhall be delivered "by due courſe of law; and for ſo doing, this ſhall be "your warrant.

"Given at St. James's, on the 23d day of October, "1775, in the Fifteenth Year of His Majeſty's Reign,

ROCHFORD.

"To the Earl Cornwallis, Conſtable of "his Majeſty's Tower of London, or "to the Lieutenant of the ſaid Tower, or his Deputy."

It would be a ſcandalous omiſſion to conclude this narrative without doing juſtice to the behaviour of Mr. Sayre. As a ſubject of a free ſtate, his demeanor was manly; as a Patriot it was intrepid; as a Gentleman it was polite. He treated the malice of informers with the utmoſt contempt, the futility of informations, when preferred by the creatures, and countenanced by the authority of government, this he ſmiled at with ineffable diſdain. "The unhappy effects of ſuch informations, government (Mr. Sayre ſaid) had amply experienced by giving ear to Bernard and Hutchinſon. By falſe informations, and the vileſt of ſuggeſtions, theſe men had conſented to become the willing inſtruments in carrying on the purpoſes of a bloody-minded adminiſtration. But whatever informers government might encourage, integrity was a ſhield which would protect men of honour from their ſhafts. Defended by that ſhield, Mr. Sayre ſaid, he ſhould enter the apartments of a priſon, conſcious that they would prove a ſafe aſylum for virtue."

There is little neceſſity for a remark on this ſingular tranſaction. A piece of advice, however, may be given to the Tories. They have blown the coals. Let them remember Sacheverel, and, let them take care, that in roaſting the Whigs, they do not burn their own fingers.

Oct. 30. By virtue of a habeas corpus granted on Thurſday night by Lord Mansfield, Stephen Sayre, Eſq; was on Saturday morning at ten o'clock conveyed by the proper officers from the Tower to Lord Mansfield's houſe, in Bloomſbury-ſquare. Meſſieurs Adair, Dayrell, Lucas, Alleyne and Lee attended on the part of Mr. Sayre; and White, partner with the ſolicitor of the treaſury, on the part of the crown. After the two firſt mentioned counſel had diſcanted for ſome little time on the impropriety of Mr. Sayre's being committed to *cloſe* confinement by virtue of the warrant of commitment, which only conveyed a general charge, and Mr. White having declared that he had no inſtructions to oppoſe the bail, his Lordſhip called for the warrant of commitment, and immediately after peruſing it pronounced, that he had not the leaſt doubt of Mr. Sayre's being entitled to bail; as he obſerved, that that Gentleman was only charged with treaſonable practices, and that he (Lord M.) ſhould not have refuſed the bail if Mr. Sayre had come without any counſel. Bail was accordingly directly offered and accepted, viz. Mr. Sayre himſelf in 500l. and John Reynolds and Coote Purdon, Eſqrs. in 250l. each.

Mr. Sayre very politely thanked Lord Mansfield for his readineſs in granting the writ, and conſequently giving him his perſonal liberty, at the ſame time obſerving, that he hoped his Lordſhip would join with him "in looking back with veneration on the wiſdom and ſpirit of our anceſtors, in guarding the ſubject by ſuch effectual barriers againſt the inroads of deſpotiſm in the worſt of times." To which his Lordſhip replied, "I hope ſo too, Mr. S. let us both act conſtitutionally, and we ſhall fall into no difficulties or dangers."

Mr. Sayre afterwards returned with his Lady to their houſe in Oxford-ſtreet, and his friends to their reſpective homes.

The Lord Mayor was preſent, and received very politely by Lord Mansfield.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER of October 24.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

AS Mr. Stephen Sayre was yeſterday committed to the Tower, it may not be altogether improper to animadvert on ſo extraordinary a tranſaction.

That Miniſtry are determined to execute their bloody purpoſes againſt America, no perſon can doubt who attends one moment to their meaſures.

Unfortunately for the King, that he may give his ſanction to theſe meaſures, he is deceived, by his Miniſters, into a belief of their utility. His Majeſty is too much the Father of his people to aſſent to any proceedings deſtructive of their welfare, unleſs the truth was hidden from his eyes. Hence every deception hath been practiſed on the eaſy good nature of the prince; every impoſition hath been palmed on the virtuous integrity of the ſovereign, which vice could ſuggeſt, or the diabolic father of lies maliciouſly invent. To juſtify an infringement of the American charters, the coloniſts were repreſented as extremely refractory; and to palliate the wanton ravages of miniſterial war, his Majeſty was taught to believe, that the moſt loyal of his American ſubjects wore the maſques of the vileſt traitors. Theſe arts have proved too ſucceſsful to be as yet diſpenſed with. Not content to impoſe on the monarch an erroneous opinion of his American ſubjects, the allegiance of thoſe who preſide in England is to be rendered ſuſpicious. Plots, conſpiracies, and machinations againſt the government, are to be conjured up to ſerve the temporary purpoſes of adminiſtration. His Majeſty's fears are to be alarmed; he is to be taught to ſuppoſe, that Mr. Stephen Sayre formed a deſign on his perſon; the King's heart, in ſhort, is to be turned againſt—the moſt faithful of his ſubjects, leſt his eyes ſhould be opened to the moſt wicked of his Miniſters.

The tories, ever ſince the expulſion of their favourite Stuart, have been moſt excellent fellows at a plot; in the perſon of Mr. Sayre they have only revived the old game. It was not without deſign that the Secretaries of State were converted into Middleſex Juſtices. Lord Rochford is now one of the quorum—the game is up—the whigs are ſtarted—the tories are in full cry, nor will they deſiſt from the purſuit, until, like ſtaunch bloodhounds, they ſhall have gorged their ſtomachs with the purpled gore.—Should not the people recollect, that John, Earl of Bute, is the maſter huntſman of the pack? FELTON.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER of October 28.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

WHEN his Majeſty aſcended the throne of his anceſtors, it ſeemed to promiſe a glorious and happy reign, as he deſired the aſſiſtance of every honeſt man; and had he not, like Rehoboam, refuſed the counſel of the old men, we ſhould have been a happy people; but how is the fine gold become dim!

Laſt war, when we were fighting in a juſt cauſe, God proſpered all our endeavours, and no place, though ever ſo ſtrongly fortified, could ſtand before the Britiſh arms; witneſs the Havannah, Martinico, Guadaloupe and Belleiſle. But in the unnatural war, in which we are embruing our hands in the blood of our countrymen, what ſucceſs has crowned theſe diabolical undertakings? though againſt an undiſciplined people. It ſeems as if the Almighty was diſpleaſed with the meaſures miniſtry are now purſuing, as the veſſels laden with porter for the uſe of the King's troops are ſunk, the ſheep and hogs die very faſt, ſo that it is probable they will be able to carry but few alive to the deſtined port; and if God is on their ſide, all the malice of men or devils will never be able to ſubdue them.

I remember a remarkable circumſtance laſt war in the ſiege of Madras by Monſieur Lally. After Lally had cut off their ſupply of water, and it was expected that the garriſon would very ſoon capitulate for want of that neceſſary article of life, a ſoldier in the garriſon went to drink at a tank of water, that before that time had ever been thought to be ſalt, but to his great aſtoniſhment, it proved to be freſh and wholeſome. As ſoon as Lally heard of this miraculous ſupply, brute as he was, he drew off his forces, with this reply, "*Me no fight againſt God, me fight againſt Man.*" HUMANITAS.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

THE noted TAVERN and FARM, known by the name of the Black Horſe, ſituated part in Martick, and part in Straſburgh townſhips, Lancaſter county, ten miles from the Borough, on the Newport road. The Farm contains about 90 acres of rich, cleared land, and between 16 and 20 of improved meadow. On the premiſes ſtand a large barn, good ſtabling, and an apple orchard. The whole will be under good fencing, when the preſent tenant moves off. Any perſon inclining to rent ſaid Farm, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. THOMAS SMITH, in Martick, JOHN FERREE, Eſq; in Straſburgh, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

Jan. 5, 1776. 6 *W.* JOHN GIBSON.

COPPERAS, Alſom, Brimſtone, Brazilletto, Coffee in Bags and Barrels, excellent Florence Oil in Cheſts, Piemento, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior, and COMPANY,

At their Warehouſe, in Market-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe. ‖ 276

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſorrel HORSE, about 11 years old, about 14 hands high, ſome white on his hind feet, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

December 9, 1775. ‖ DAVID COMBS.

Best possible image.

Chester, January 10, 1776.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 1st day of February next, on the premises, one full half part of one sixth part of an Iron Forge, Slitting-mill, Grist-mill, Saw-mill, and two Tracts of Land, containing 129 acres, and allowance; situate in Aston, Thornbury and Middletown; and the other containing 3 acres, situate in Thornbury; subject to a mortgage to John Peirce, for 100l. bounded by land of Persifor Frazer, Joseph Talbot, Isaac Taylor, and others; late the estate of James Thompson; seized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. †

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 1st day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage and tract or parcel of land, situate in New-London township, Chester county, containing 100 acres; bounded by lands of Robert Walker, Samuel Teloyd, Isaac Montgomery, John Henderson, and Robert Cain; late the estate of Robert Montgomery; seized and taken in execution by ‡

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 2d day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, situate in West-town township, Chester county, containing 252 acres and one fifth of an acre; bounded by lands of Philip Taylor, John Yearsley, and Richard Collett; late the estate of John Hunt; seized and taken in execution by ‡

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 3d day of February next, on the premises, a certain tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, situate in East-Fallowfield township, Chester county, containing 142 acres; bounded by lands of James Blelack, Jeffery Bentley, John Bentley, and Thomas Scott; late the estate of Patrick Carson; seized and taken in execution by ‡

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 3d day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot of ground, situate on High street, in the Borough of Chester, containing 30 feet in breadth, and 120 in depth; subject to an annuity or groundrent of 3l. per annum, to Joseph Howell. And also a certain other messuage, and lot of ground, situate in Chester aforesaid, containing in breadth 34 feet, and in depth 240 feet; subject to an annuity or groundrent of 2l. per annum, to Francis Richardson; late the estate of John Schantlan; seized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ‡

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 5th day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in Uwchland township, Chester county, containing 170½ acres; bounded by lands of George Phipps, Griffith John, Robert Allison and others; late the estate of Daniel John; seized and taken in execution by ‡

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 7th day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, situate in East-Fallowfield township, in the county of Chester, containing 63 acres, be the same more or less; bounded by lands of Samuel Armstrong, William M'Kim, William Peoples, and Robert Allen; late the estate of John M'Pherson; seized and taken in execution by ‡

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 6th day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in West-Caln township, Chester county, containing 287 acres; bounded by lands of Robert Gamble, Alexander Rogers, William Davison and others; late the estate of James Martin; seized and taken in execution by †

January 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

Bucks County, January 17, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to be directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, the first day of February next, a certain messuage or tenement, and plantation and tract of land, containing about 115 acres, situate in Lower-Makefield township; bounded by lands of Thomas Winder, Moses Winder, William Yeardley, deceased, and others; late the property of Matthias Simcock; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

† SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

Bucks County, January 17, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, the fifth day of February next, a valuable messuage or tenement, and plantation and tract of about 110 acres, be the same more or less, situate in the townships of Warrington and Warwick, on the road leading from the Old York Road to Bethlehem, &c. bounded by land of Patrick Carr, and others; it being an old accustomed house of entertainment. Also a large quantity of household goods and kitchen furniture, horses, cows, and farming utensils; now in the possession of Matthew Knox; late the property of John Craig; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

† SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

Bucks County, January 17, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, the eighth day of February next, a messuage or tenement, and plantation of about 86 acres, more or less, situate in the township of Bensalem; bounded by the land of Harman Vansant, Harman Titus, John Rodman, and others; during the life of Peter Vansant therein; late the estate of the said Peter Vansant; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RUN away in the night of the 15th inst. from the Subscriber, living in Arch-street, Philadelphia, an English servant girl, named Ann Watson, about five feet high, has dark hair, a pale complexion, and marked with the small-pox; had on when she went away a dark brown stuff gown, a blue quilt, check apron, red cloak, and black hat, wears a Queen's night-cap, made of plain linen; looks very innocent, but is given to drink. Whoever secures said servant, so that her master may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ THOMAS DOWMAN.

Lancaster Goal, January 16, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that we, *John Williams*, and *John Brown*, languishing prisoners in the Goal of Lancaster, intend applying to the honourable House of Assembly of this province, at their next sitting, in February, to obtain an Act to be made for the relief of our persons from confinement. JOHN WILLIAMS, JOHN BROWN. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the first inst. from the subscriber, living in Monmouth County, East Jersey, an English servant man, named William Newman Loxley, a farmer, about 25 years of age, near 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, remarkably well set, full face, of a swarthy complexion, and has brown strait hair; had on when he went away a round wool hat, brown cloth coat, with many spots of tar about it, a light coloured laced jacket, and a cotton and linen red and white ditto, a white linen shirt, greasy buckskin breeches, black and white yarn stockings, and a pair of pale blue worsted ditto, a pair of strong shoes and a pair of pumps. Whoever secures the above servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, by applying to ANDREW CRAIG, in Philadelphia, or to ROBERT WRIGHT.

It is supposed he is gone towards Baltimore. ¶

WILLIAM PEARSON

INTENDS to leave the province as soon as possible, and desires all persons that have any demands against him to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid; and all persons who are indebted to him, by bond, note, or book-debt, are desired to pay off their respective balances immediately, or before the 15th of February next, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity to put their accounts into the hands of an Attorney.

N. B. All persons indebted to the partnership of PEARSON and NEWMAN, are requested to make speedy payment. ¶

WHEREAS in and by virtue of a certain order of James Logan, Esq; late Secretary of the Land Office, and one of the Commissioners of Property, there was surveyed unto Peter Allen, on the 5th day of November, 1720, a certain Tract of Land, situate on Shickasolungo Creek, then in Chester, but now in Lancaster county, containing 200 acres and allowance. And whereas the said Peter Allen sold and conveyed the said tract of land unto the Reverend James Anderson, now deceased, which said James Anderson sold and conveyed the said tract unto William Wilkins. And whereas the heirs at law of the said William Wilkins have sold and conveyed the same tract of land unto me, who have again sold and conveyed the same unto Andrew Kershy; but inasmuch as the bills of sale or conveyances from the said Peter Allen to the aforesaid James Anderson, and from the said James Anderson to the aforesaid William Wilkins, cannot be found, the said Andrew Kershy refuses to pay off and discharge the remainder of the consideration money of the said land, according to his contract: I do hereby give notice to the said Peter Allen or his heirs, and the heirs of the said James Anderson, that I intend applying to the Honourable House of Assembly of this province, at their next sitting, on the 12th day of February next, for a law to supply the loss of the said two bills of sale or conveyances, when they may have an opportunity to be heard thereon, if they have any just or reasonable objections against my application.

Lancaster, Dec. 22, 1775. ‖ JOHN LYTEL.

Coventry, January 2, 1776.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the house of B. Brownback, last night, a black HORSE, about 16 hands high, with a bald face, and his fore feet white above the first joint, about 8 years old, a natural pacer, with a new saddle on with a green cloth with fringe, and a half-worn curb bridle. Whoever takes up said horse and brings him to the said B. Brownback, or to the owner, shall have a reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS, and reasonable charges, and if stolen FIVE POUNDS for the thief, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ PETER PAUL.

Chester, January 21, 1776.

WAS committed to my custody, on suspicion of being a runaway, a Negroe man, named Bristol, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he is a brisk lively fellow, and says he belongs to Frederick Baker, of Philadelphia, and did once belong to Jonathan Cowpland, in Chester. Also Cornelius Leary, who says he is a servant to Mary Thomas, in Chester county; he stutters very much when he goes to talk. Their owners are desired to come, pay charges and take them away, in three weeks from this date, or they will be discharged, on paying their fees, by

¶ *JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.*

Reading Goal, January 1, 1776.

WAS committed to my custody, a certain Negroe Man, who calls himself WILL, and says he belongs to JOHN HUSBAND, in South-Carolina; he is supposed to be about 25 or 30 years of age; he says he run from his master in December 1774. His master, if he has any, is desired to come, within two months from the date of advertising, pay charges, and take him away, or else he will be sold for the same, by

¶ PAUL KERBER, Goaler.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted by me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace, in and for the county of Northampton, against a certain James Boyd, late of the said county, yeoman; upon which attachment, the goods and chattels of the said James, under the value of Five Pounds, have been attached.---This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said James Boyd, that they be and appear, on Monday, the 26th day of February next, at the house of JOST JOHNSON, in Bethlehem, Tavernkeeper, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands, agreeable to the directions of the said Act.

December 25, 1776. J. OKELY. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Franconia township, Philadelphia county, an English servant maid, named MARY STUART, has light brown hair, grey eyes, and is about 5 feet two inches high; had on, when she went away, a dark brown gown, a black, white, and red calicoe short gown, three striped linsey petticoats, two of them black and white, a black bonnet, old linen apron, two tow aprons, a dark striped silk handkerchief, and a white flowered lawn ditto, old blue stockings, footed with black, good strong new shoes, with white metal buckles. Whoever secures said servant, so as her master may have her again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ GEORGE CHRISMAN.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 7th instant, an apprentice lad, named *William Tonry*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, wears his own hair, of a sandy colour, curled, fair complexion, between 19 and 20 years of age; had on, and took with him, a suit of superfine broadcloth, of a purple colour, about half-worn, a blue surtout, a pair of leather breeches, and a pair of black knit breeches, one white shirt, two others of brown linen, one new the other patched in several places, several pair of stockings, worsted and yarn, two muslin stocks, a beaver hat about half-worn, one pair of shoes. Whoever takes up the above apprentice and will bring him to the subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

January 15, 1776. THOMAS HUMPHREYS.

N. B. The above *William Tonry* has been seen at Trenton, on his way to New-York, in company with one *William Gibney*, a deserter from the first battalion in Philadelphia. They have both changed their surnames, *William Tonry* goes by the name of *William Brown*, and *William Gibney* by the name of *William Drake*. ¶

RUN away, on the 25th of December last, from the subscriber, living in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, a Dutch servant man, named *Frederick Dighmeyer*, a Hanoverian born, speaks but very poor English, a Mason by trade, about 5 feet 5 inches high, wore his own short brown hair, has a scar on the top of his head, by a cut with a sword; had on, when he went away, a blue coat and jacket, black knit breeches, ribbed stockings, a pair of pumps, with square plated buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have THREE DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

MARTIN RITTENHOUSE. ¶

Philadelphia, January 22, 1776.

For LONDONDERRY,

The Brig *MINERVA*,

JOHN WINNING, MASTER,

WILL be clear to sail by the 20th of February next, at fartherest. For Passage only, apply to JOSEPH WILSON, or the Master on board. There will be every necessary Accommodation provided for Passengers, and those whom this Opportunity may suit, are desired to be speedy in applying.

Philadelphia, January 22, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons in the counties of Northampton, Berks, Philadelphia Chester, Bucks, and Lancaster, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for quitrents, that attendance will be given to receive the same, at Easton, for the county of Northampton, from the 17th day of February next, to the 23d of the same month; at Reading, for the county of Berks, from the 27th of February to the 2d of March next; at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, from the 4th to the 9th; at Chester, for the county of Chester, from the 12th to the 16th; at Pennsbury, for the county of Bucks, from the 18th to the 22d; and at Lancaster, for the county of Lancaster, from the 25th to the 28th of March next, inclusive; at which respective times and places, all persons concerned are required to be punctual in discharging their arrearages. EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver General.

December 7, 1775.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Upper-Dublin, Philadelphia county, a sorrel HORSE, with a star in his forehead, has two white hind feet, paces and trots, is about 15 hands high, when he went away was shod behind and before. Whoever takes up the said horse and returns him, shall have the above reward. JOHN WEIS. ¶

FOR BARBADOS.

The Snow PHILADELPHIA,

MICHAEL POWER, Master;

A New vessel, and a prime sailer, has good accommodations for passengers, and will sail the beginning of February, wind and weather permitting. For passage, apply to the master on board, at Mr. Thomas Clifford's wharff, or to SAMUEL and CHARLES MASSEY.

WHEREAS the late partnership of LITTLE and FLOWER did dissolve on the 20th of November last; therefore, all persons indebted to the said partnership are desired to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN FLOWER, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without distinction; and all those that have any demands against the said partnership, are requested to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid. Said FLOWER continues the business as usual, at his new store, one door above Elfrith's alley, in Second-street. JOHN LITTLE, BENJAMIN FLOWER.

N. B. All persons indebted to Jacob Heston, and Company, by Note or Book debt, for dealings at their store, at Samuel Cooper's Ferry, are desired to make immediate payment to John Litle, at the said store, who carries on the business as usual.

‖ 3 M. JACOB HESTON.

Germantown, December 28, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, containing near 10 acres, very pleasantly and conveniently situated, on the main street in Germantown (adjoining the lots of Mr. Christopher Sower, Printer, and John Bringhurst, Coach-maker) for a Gentleman's country seat, or retirement from business. It has a fine level front of 161 feet, or more, on which is a good garden, the dwelling-house stands 80 feet back from the street, is 54 feet wide at the front, with 4 rooms, a cellar and 2 kitchens. The whole house was rebuilt in the best manner last year. At the front of the house is a well of excellent never-failing water, with a new pump in it, and another good drawing well in the yard, a good barn and sufficient stabling for 6 creatures, and a strong stone building in the orchard, fit for any use. There is also on the premises a fine orchard of two acres, with the best apple, pear, and other fruit trees; several acres of rich arable land, quite level, so that the manure cannot be washed away, a meadow of about one acre, through which runs a strong stream of water, some woodland for posts and rails, a good stone quarry, and the whole is in good fence. It is part of the tract commonly called Frankford Company Lands, subject to 5s. groundrent, which may be redeemed for 5 or 6 pounds. For terms, apply to the owner on the premises. ANTHONY STIEMER. ¶

PRINTING,

In *English*, *German*, and other Languages.

THE Subscribers being provided with a general Assortment of NEW and ELEGANT TYPES, and other Printing Materials, have opened an OFFICE, at the Corner of *Court Alley*, in *Second-street*, above *Race-street*, opposite the Sign of the Buck; where they intend carrying on the PRINTING BUSINESS in all its different Branches, with Care, Fidelity and Expedition: And as they are determined to use their utmost Endeavours to give Satisfaction to those who may be pleased to employ them, they humbly request the Favour and Encouragement of the Public in general, and their Friends and Acquaintance in particular. MELCHIOR STYNER, CHARLES CIST.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18. 1775.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of BLANCH ROBERDES, late of the city of Philadelphia, shopkeeper, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, living in Glouceſter town, New-Jersey, that they may be adjusted; and those who are indebted to the said estate are desired to pay the same to ROBERT FRIEND PRICE, acting Executor.

N. B. To be sold, a likely Negroe GIRL, who has had the small-pox and measles. ¶

December 10, 1775.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Peter's township, Cumberland county, an indented servant man, named *Daniel Duncan*, about 18 years of age, a native of Ireland, about 5 feet 5 inches high, pretty much pock-marked, dark brown hair, and large grey eyes; had on, when he went away, a blue sailor's jacket, with sleeves, a pair of white linen drawers, yarn stockings, and good shoes, with strings in them; he took a new beaver hat, and a new surtout coat, of a brown and white colour. Likewise the subscriber lost an old worked Pocket-book in Philadelphia, with a servant's indenture, and sundry papers. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in goal, shall have the above reward, and Twenty Shillings for the Pocket-book and papers, paid by WILLIAM ADAIR.

Said servant lived with William Cambell, in the same place.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, on First-day, the 24th instant, from the subscriber, living on Newtown Creek, in Glouceſter county, an English servant lad, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, named *Thomas Day*, but probably may change it, about 20 years of age, wears his own light coloured bushy hair; had on, when he went away, a half-worn beaver hat, cloth coloured upper jacket very much worn, under it a Wilton coatee, much on the cast, buckskin breeches, much wore and broke on the knees, coarse homespun shirt, quite new, grey yarn stockings, footed, old shoes, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, from

BENJAMIN THACKERA.

☞ It is likely he will make for Dunmore, as he came from that way, and is a great Tory. *December* 27, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away, on the 9th of November, 1775, from the subscriber, living in Lampeter township, Lancaster county, two year old sorrel MARE COLTS; stars in their foreheads, each paces and trots, one white mane and tail, docked. Whoever takes up and secures said Colts, so that the owner may have them again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ABRAHAM WILMER.

Best possible image.